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BOGACHEV: REAGAN JUGGLING WORDS ON DISARMAMENT

LD071638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 7 Jun 84

[TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Bogachev: "Reagan -- Only the Rhetoric Has Changed"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who has broken a whole series of agreements and broken off numerous arms limitation negotiations, now assures public opinion on oath [klyatvenno] that he supposedly feels every minute his "enormous responsibility for the defense of peace and for preserving people's lives."

Taking cognizance of the particularly acute nature of the question of the destabilizing consequences of deploying the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, Reagan recently attempted to convince the members of the Irish Parliament that the United States "had no wish at all to deploy these missiles."

"I am prepared to halt deployment of our medium-range missiles in Europe, and even remove the missiles already deployed, if a just agreement, subject to verification, is achieved," the U.S. President declared.

The first part of this sentence -- about the removal of the missiles -- is plainly aimed at those who, perhaps, will not read the President's utterance to the end. The second part completely cancels out the essence of the first.

What exactly are the conditions for an agreement on nuclear weapons in Europe that Reagan is broadcasting as "just"? In his speech in the Irish Parliament he in fact confirmed his adherence to the course of unilateral disarmament by the USSR and to abruptly upsetting the present equilibrium in Europe in favor of the United States. As before, Reagan does not wish to take the nuclear arms of his NATO allies -- Britain and France -- into account in the balance of power. Once again he demands that the United States be given a destabilizing advantage with regard to flight times of U.S. missiles to major targets in the USSR. Finally, the President insists, as before, on all Soviet medium-range missiles being eliminated not only in Europe, but also in Asia, without equivalent nuclear arms reductions by the NATO countries.

Washington rejects the Soviet Union's proposals for absolute equality to be established in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization regarding numbers of medium-range missiles, numbers of nuclear-capable aircraft and numbers of nuclear weapons on these delivery vehicles.

Expressing hypocritcal regret over the breakdown in the talks in Geneva, the President is virtually proposing that an agreement be made not on a mutual reduction of nuclear weapons, but on the upgrading of armaments in NATO -- on how many and where the new American nuclear missiles should be deployed in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union, it goes without saying, will not embark on such talks.

Reagan's speech in Dublin shows that despite the claims of official U.S. propaganda, there have been no changes in Washington's position on problems of war and peace. The U.S. leaders continue to have the illusory hopes of achieving military superiority over the USSR, either by means of unfair agreements or by the arms race.

It is only the rhetoric of the public pronouncements by U.S. leaders which has changed. More and more often they are resorting to juggling with words and manipulating facts in order to somewhat embellish or at least to tone down the militarist image the world public has of official America.

MIKHAYLOV SPEECH AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS CITED

LD071215 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Vienna June 7 TASS — Today's plenary meeting of the talks on the mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was addressed by the chief Soviet delegate Valerian Mikhaylov. He said that the introduction of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, in particular, in the territories of the countries participating in the Vienna talks, had aggravated the international situation and thereby dimmed prospects of the Vienna talks.

The Soviet delegate stressed that, declaring their commitment to the talks in words, the United States and other NATO countries were actually sabotaging the achievement of mutually-acceptable accords. This is illustrated, in particular, by their proposal tabled in Vienna last April 19. That move after the two-year inaction of the Western side had been preceded by a noisy advertizing campaign, particularly in the United States, to make it seem in advance "a substantial revision of the Western position" presumably aimed at breaking the deadlock at the talks.

That deadlock, as everyone knows, has been caused by the West, which is arbitrarily inflating its appraisals of the numerical strength of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries in central Europe as compared with the official data supplied by those countries. The futile discussion started by the Western participants in this way has long been keeping the Vienna talks at a standstill. The latest Western proposal preserves the essence of the "figures problem," artificially created by the Western countries and, moreover, enlarges its proportions. It is proposed, for example, to begin debates on figures anew, moreover, on a large number of characteristics of the armed forces of the sides, although the debates which have taken place up to now on a narrower range of such characteristics have demonstrated in practice their utmost futility.

Moreover, the Western participants are now seeking to formalize in an agreement their "right" to act as an arbiter who would decide whether the data of socialist countries concerning their troops in the area of reductions corresponds to his estimates. This, in a disguised form, is the same sustained attempt by the Western side to substantiate its claims to a co-called asymmetry of reductions in a bid to secure unilateral military advantages to itself.

The proposal of the U.S. and NATO countries also stipulates that, if a check of the numerical data submitted by the sides in the second year of the agreement's operation does not satisfy the West, the question of reductions of troops of all other direct participants in the talks, except the USSR and the U.S., will remain open.

In other words, the Western side has obviously departed from its previous position which provided for all direct Western participants from the very beginning to make a commitment to reduce their armed forces in the framework of a single agreement. Now allowance is made for the possibility that the FRG and other direct West European participants as well as Canada may, according to the position of the Western side built into its proposal, avoid reductions altogether. This means that three-fourths of the NATO military contingent in central Europe would be exempted from reductions.

The above confirms that the U.S. and its NATO allies are sapping the foundation of the accord reached in Vienna on the ultimate aim of the talks - the establishment of equal collective ceilings on the armed forces of the sides in central Europe at 900,000 men, including 700,000 men in ground forces.

That NATO has stepped up its claims to gain unilateral military advantages is also indicated by the fact that even when the other, apart from the USSR and the United States, direct participants do not effect reductions, the Soviet Union would have to reduce its troops down to the level fixed in the agreement. Analogous terms imposed on the United States do not change the substance of the matter since Soviet troops in central Europe make up half of all Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty in that region, while American troops only a quarter of NATO's armed forces.

Having tied even tighter the knot of the "figures problem," the West is nevertheless demanding even more stringent controls, although it well knows that even its previous proposals on this score are unjustifiably inflated and unacceptable to socialist countries. The obstructionist character of the NATO countries' position is especially manifest in their claim to the right of control over -- rather, the right to gather intelligence about -- all the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation in central Europe at the expense of initially pulling out a mere 13,000 U.S. troops, moreover, without weapons, from that area.

The persistently negative character of the Western position also makes itself felt in the NATO countries' continued avoidance of the solution of key questions immediately related to the scaling down of armed confrontation in central Europe, in particular and primarily arms reductions, though it is perfectly clear that without them there can be no real strengthening of security and stability in the European Continent.

In conclusion of his speech the Soviet chief delegate stressed that the latest Western proposal resolved virtually none of the questions which have up to now been blocking progress in Vienna but, conversely, aggravated differences between the sides and even threw the talks back in a number of major respects. This Western position can hardly be viewed as anything short of political manoeuvering so as to cover the West's lack of readiness to work out a mutually-acceptable accord. The political essence of the Western proposal has been characterised from positions of principle by the Soviet leadership. "Advertising techniques of different sorts are being used to cover up a (Western) course of a conventional arms buildup," Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has pointed out. "The West's latest proposals at the Vienna talks on the limitation of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe constitute just a new packing for the old position, which has already deadlocked those talks." NATO's proposals cannot become a reply to the initiatives made by the socialist countries in 1983 that really pave the way to progress at the Vienna talks towards a mutually acceptable accord.

The Soviet delegate called upon the Western side to show at long last actual readiness seriously to approach those proposals and to give a businesslike and constructive reply to them.

POSITIONS AT STOCKHOLM CDE SESSION VIEWED

PM070918 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 23, 1-7 Jun 84 (Signed to Press 31 May) pp 4-5

[Daniil Kraminov article under the rubric "Reportage of the Week": "The Stockholm Conference: The Positions Are Stated, Now It Is Time for Action" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] The second session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which began 8 May, was marked by the fact that well-substantiated Soviet proposals were submitted for its consideration -- proposals that combine large-scale steps of a political and international-legal order with measures of a military-technical nature.

The U.S. and NATO intention of imposing on the conference participants the discussion only of military-technical measures, which are openly of an intelligence nature, is counterposed to a broad, reasonable program whose adoption would lead to a significant lessening of military confrontation in Europe, would create an atmosphere of confidence, and would pave the way for the revival of the climate of detente on the European Continent.

Stockholm, 28 May -- During our visit to Stockholm, two representative delegations were here -- from the "green" parties of all the European countries where they exist, and from the French peace movement's national council.

The "green" representatives met with members of the delegations from the GDR, Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Denmark, and the FRG, and explained their positions on the conference's progress and their desires as to what it should devote attention to. The environmental conservationists pointed out that the danger of nuclear war is the biggest threat: Radiation could kill whatever lives and grows for many centuries to come.

The French peace supporters met with representatives of the delegation from the USSR, the United States, France, Sweden, Britain, and the FRG. The French people expressed their concern about the situation which has arisen: The situation in Europe is becoming increasingly tense and disturbing, while the conference, which is supposed to help increase confidence and stability on the continent, has in effect failed to get off the ground.

Only the socialist countries' representatives listened carefully to the envoys from the environmental conservationists who are worried about the tragic, irreparable consequences of a nuclear catastrophe for planet earth, and shared their alarm. They received equally attentively the delegation from the French peace movement, which sent prominent personalities to Stockholm. The Western countries' representatives in effect shrugged aside both the delegation from the European "green" parties, and the French fighters for peace. Their arrival in Stockholm and their appeal to the delegations to break the deadlock at the conference were assessed by the champions of Western "democracy" as "uninvited and unnecessary interference." They showed once again that they are afraid both of the people's keen gaze and of the people's opinion.

"Why?"

We asked that obvious question of various people who are associated with the conference or are observing its slow progess, as well as another question:

"Why have the NATO countries in effect concealed their proposals from the public and hidden their documents from journalists?"

"They are afraid the Europeans will see that the emperor has no clothes," one journalist, who described himself as "completely neutral," said.

"They are afraid of losing face," was the reply of a member of the "working party" created by the Swedish peace movement specially to further the Stockholm conference. "It is hard for them to explain their position to the people, and so they avoid meeting and talking with the people's representatives."

"They are afraid of revealing their true intentions," explained the correspondent for a German newspaper which has followed the conference since it started. "Those intentions are directly opposed to the conference's aims."

Still the Same Old Position

After being accredited and receiving an entry document for the Kulturhuset, I was introduced to Ulf Hakansson, leader of the conference's press department. When I asked how the conference was going, he assured me cheerfully:

"Not so bad!"

"Do the conference participants sit often and for long periods?"

"They sit as required -- two or three times a week, sometimes more," he replied. "The length of the sessions depends on the number of speakers. Sometimes there are five or six of them, sometimes two or three."

"And sometimes nobody wants to speak at all?"

"Yes, that happens too."

"There is no great desire to achieve progress at the conference?"

"I wouldn't say that," the leader of the press department objected with restraint. "There is progress, though, perhaps, it is not significant enough. The main thing is that there are four documents on the conference table that can be discussed: the Soviet proposals, the NATO states' proposals, the Romanian proposal, and the proposals of the neutral and nonaligned states. The conference participants have something to think about, consider, and discuss."

True, from the very first days of the second session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, there have been four documents on the table, but the discussion of them has not started, and does not appear to be about to start. The delegations still cannot agree on where to start and how to start, what to debate and where to debate it. They cannot even resolve the simple question of whether to continue making declarative speeches or to embark on businesslike discussion in a suitable atmosphere.

The Polish representative Ambassador W. Konarski submitted the sensible, practical proposal to create working parties to discuss the documents that have been drawn up and submitted for the conference's consideration. This was neither rejected not adopted. S. Mellbin, leader of the Danish delegation, showed convincingly that it is time to set about discussing and resolving organizational questions of the conference's work.

His arguments were heard, but ignored. Ambassador C. Lidgard, the Swedish delegate, came out in favor of a kind of division of the conference: One part will discuss the measures indicated in the Final Act signed in Helsinki, the other will concern itself with proposals put forward in Stockholm.

But the NATO countries' representatives are still not displaying any willingness to discuss anything except their proposals, which were set forth in general outline by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz back in January and in greater detail later in the official NATO proposal. It is well known that they were submitted by the Turkish representative, and the document expounding them was distributed among the delegations, in strictly limited numbers, as secret. Special measures were taken to ensure that the document did not fall into the hands of journalists and -- still less -- representatives of the public, particularly peace-loving and antiwar organizations.

Nonetheless information about it filtered through to the press and reached the other mass media and, of course, became known, first and foremost, to the Swedish peace movement organizations.

Resolutely rejecting the discussion of any political or military-political proposals of any kind declaring them to be outside the frame of reference of the Stockholm conference and bearing no relationship to the strengthening of confidence and stability in Europe, the NATO countries, judging from press reports, are proposing for the conference's consideration only military-technical measures that are openly and purely of an intelligence nature.

At the beginning of each calendar year the countries participating in the agreement exchange exhaustive information on the structure of their ground forces on the European Continent, as well as the air forces based on land. This "measure," which occupies first place in the NATO document, entirely excludes U.S. ground and air forces on the other side of the ocean, yet these could be shipped to Europe, as NATO military maneuvers have shown repeatedly, in the space of a few days or even (in the case of aircraft) hours, especially as the weapons and equipment for them have already been shipped to various West European countries and stockpiled there. The American sea-based air forces are also entirely excluded, despite the fact that numerous U.S. aircraft carriers carrying fighter-bombers armed with nuclear missiles are permanently off the shores of the European Continent.

The NATO countries' proposals envisage measures whereby the information received will be verified by special military personnel -- measures which will effect render the socialist and neutral states' forces subject to monitoring by the NATO and U.S. intelligence organs. The same aim is pursued by another NATO proposal, which demands that full information be made available 45 days beforehand about any activity by troops outside their garrison if the units or military groupings exceed 6,000 men, about field operations by a given number of tanks and armored carriers, and so forth.

At the same time the NATO proposals deliberately exclude from any briefings, observance, or monitoring the maneuvers and movements of U.S. naval forces, as well as maneuvers and activity of any kind by U.S. sea-based air forces. These proposals do not contain the least hint of any exchange of information in relation to military activity connected with nuclear weapons, which constitute the greatest danger to the European peoples' life and existence.

This striking "program," dictated entirely by the NATO bloc's intelligence organs and military command, is being passed off by its diplomats in Stockholm as the "embodiment of the Helsinki spirit," as a reliable foundation for strengthening confidence and stability in Europe. The bourgeois press and the other mass media in the United States and the West European countries, as well as Sweden, extol the NATO proposals as evidence of the bloc's "peaceability" and the ability of the delegations from the bloc's countries to counterpose "concrete measures" to the "general declarations" coming from the Warsaw Pact states.

A Sensible and Farsighted Approach

The socialist countries have a businesslike, serious, thoughtful approach to measures leading to security and confidence building in Europe. They are inspired by the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act, which states clearly and specifically that these measures must incorporate the "complementary nature of the political and military aspects of security" and lead, of course, to the lessening of the danger of military confrontation in Europe, where not only significant conventional forces, but also major nuclear weapons stockpiles, including American first-strike nuclear missiles, are concentrated.

Back in March these states' foreign ministers expressed the wish that the conference "elaborate complementary confidence and security measures which meet the most acute and urgent needs of Europe today and are aimed at lessening the threat of war and lowering military confrontation."

It is highly significant that the neutral and nonaligned countries, elaborating their stance at the conference, stressed the pressing need to "devote due attention to the complementarity of political and military aspects of security."

On the opening day of the second session of the Stockholm conference, Ambassador O. Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, submitted the Soviet Union's proposals on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe which accord fully with the farsighted, sensible position of the Final Act. They envisage the implementation both of large-scale confidence-building measures of a political nature, and of significant military-technical measures with adequate forms of verification.

The six-point Soviet proposals are aimed at preventing nuclear war, committing the nuclear states to non-first-use of nuclear weapons, eliminating the danger of military conflicts through the mutual renunciation of the use of military force, saving Europe from the horrors threatened by chemical weapons, and alleviating the burden of military spending by reducing military budgets. The Soviet proposals, while paving the way for the creation of nuclear-free zones in northern Europe, in the center of the continent, in the Balkans, and in other regions, at the same time outline wide, diverse measures of a military-technical nature, from the highly promising practice of mutual briefings on various types of military activity on land, at sea, and in the air, to corresponding scrupulous verification.

The Soviet proposals, as is obvious to everyone, combine large-scale steps of a political and international-legal order with measures of a military-technical nature, but all the same they had a hostile reception from the delegates of a number of NATO countries, whose position was immediately taken up by bourgeois newspapers in the United States, Canada, France, and Sweden. Correspondents for REUTERS, AFP, and the American agencies, having received a report on the Soviet delegate's speech, subjected it to sarcastic criticism, all using the same expressions, which evidently were suggested by the same source. Some delegates promised to study the Soviet proposals, but at once, without taking the trouble to think about them, declared them unacceptable. Only a few people hinted, though very vaguely, that the conference will probably have to examine all the proposals submitted, which indicates some insight and a desire to depart from the position dictated by the Americans -- to discuss the proposals of the NATO states and no others, that is, to lead the conference into a hopeless impasse.

In the course of my week in Sweden I talked about the Stockholm conference with people who are following its progress. The diplomats are optimistic: The conference has not advanced far and in effect has not started its real work, but the participants seek opportunities to embark on the necessary, important work. Among journalists, a pessimistic, critical mood prevails: The growing confrontation in Europe, kindled by Washington, is too acute and dangerous for some 150 diplomats assembled in Stockholm to be able to achieve any positive changes. Representatives of the Swedish peace movement -- which, here, is made up of several different currents and groups -- are convinced that the conference, to succeed, needs the constant attention and support of peace-loving forces all over Europe, the United States, and Canada, and that periodical appearances by representatives of national organizations are not enough.

"Confidence is needed not only between governments, but between peoples," a representative of the "working party" of the Swedish peace movement told us. "And the peoples, all the peoples, must help diplomats to take their major, very difficult task to its conclusion."

Swedish peace supporters have engaged in a number of actions in this direction and are preparing several more for the coming summer months -- with the participation of representatives both of the Nordic countries and of the rest of Europe. Corresponding events are expected in other countries of the continent too.

One thing is clear -- that the European peoples cannot tolerate the intention of the American diplomats and their NATO accomplices to exclude ordinary Europeans from participation in resolving questions of the continent's security and prevent them from coming out in defense of their future.

ACADEMICIAN ON MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD071011 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- The aim of the U.S. program aimed at setting up a space-based anti-missile defence system is to create conditions under which the United States could prepare a first strike and avoid retaliation, Academician Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, he stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent. However, the Soviet scientist emphasized, hopes for a possibility to create an "impenetrable" missile shield are groundless from scientific and technical point of view.

Washington, by speeding up the arms race, compels other countries to spend considerable material and manpower resources to guard themselves againt the U.S. threat, Roald Sagdeyev said. Mankind would have made a gigantic leap in its development but for the tremendous expenditures on the arms race, the scientist pointed out.

Militarisation of outer space is the way leading to a global nuclear conflict. This is why the USSR is for outer space to remain weapons-free for ever. This firm stand was again reaffirmed by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his reply to the message of American scientists, Roald Sagdeyev said.

BOGOMOLOV STRESSES CEMA ACCOMPLISHMENTS

LD071911 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 May 84

[Talk by Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute -- recorded in Russian fading into superimposed announcer-read translation]

[Text] The CEMA member countries, Academician Oleg Bogomolov says, are on the threshold of an important event, the threshold of the CEMA summit conference. The conference of the highest party and state leaders of the member countries should be an important station on the 35-year road of constantly deepening and perfecting coopration in the framework of the CEMA.

From its formation to the present day, Academician Bogomolov says, the CEMA has done large-scale work in the sphere of introducing a new system of international economic relations. These relations are based on the (?principles) of full equality, the [word indistinct] maintenance of national and state sovereignty, mutual advantage, mutual aid, and fraternal solidarity. Without mutual aid and close cooperation, it would have been inconceivable, in an historically short time, amid the circumstances of a cold war unleashed by the imperialist powers, to rebuild or reorganize the national economies of many member countries, to give incentives for the development of completely new branches.

On the one hand the collectivity of socioeconomic goals and tasks and, on the other hand, the need for rallying forces in the interest of building (?complete) societies, required the creation of a special international organization, and such an international organization came into being in 1949. This became CEMA. It came into being as the regional organization of six European countries; now 10 socialist countries are members of it from 3 continents, with altogether 440 million inhabitants, with an industry with which one-third of the world's industrial products are produced.

In the initial phase cooperation in the CEMA framework essentially limited itself to the economically more-developed member countries, providing aid to those most stricken by war and whose economies were more backward. Time passed. Life required the creation of new forms of economic relations. Cooperation started to appear and their forces and means were united for the joint accomplishment of great economic and technical tasks. The proposing of the tasks and the paths of accomplishing them took shape in the complex program of socialist economic integration adopted in 1972. The complex program became an epoch-making document in the sphere of fraternal cooperation, internationalism, and the rallying of forces on the path of the mutual supplementing of the economies of the member countries. The effective realization of the program has transformed the socialist countries; it has made it possible for them to rise to a level identical with that of the developed states.

On the topic of the main results of economic cooperation in the CEMA framework, Academician Bogomolov emphasizes that first he would like to stress how great a role this cooperation plays in the satisfaction of the vital requirements of the member countries. Let us take, for example, energetics. CEMA member countries satisfy 90-95 percent of their fuel and main raw material requirements from their own products or products manufactured reciprocally. For example, the Common Market, as it is known, depends on imports from third countries, to an extent of 50 percent. The Soviet Union plays a major role in the CEMA member countries' supplies of fuel and raw materials. In 1981-83 the Soviet Union delivered to the CEMA partners more than 260 million metric tons of oil and oil products, more than 90 billion cubic meters of natural gas, and more than 50 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

Socialist economic integration today fulfills an important function. It serves effectively to make production intensive, in other words, in a direction taking the socialist countries to a further peak of development. Now, in connection with this, the creation of such agreements of overall importance is taking place in relation with such technologies that revolutionalize production. Starting out from the primary coordinated theories of technical-scientific development, the fraternal countries are signing agreements and are beginning their implementation in radio technology, microelectronics, and microprocessor technology.

In the past 35 years, as a result of the joint efforts of the fraternal countries, transcontinental pipelines, international high-voltage cables, ore-dressing projects, and other large industrial projects have been created without parallel in international practice. The realization of the complex program's tenets has made possible the rapid rate of development of the Mongolian, Vietnamese, and Cuban industry.

Let me give you a single example: In the Mongolian People's Republic, during its cooperation within the CEMA framework for a little more than 2 decades, the main production bases of the republic have more than quadrupled. This demonstrably proves that socialism has created a new law of development, the gradual leveling of the standard of economic development.

The countries of the socialist community, Academician Bogomolov, says in conclusion, still face more than a few problems, but what they have done so far is no mean achievement. Looking back, the socialist countries can confidently say that their cooperation within the CEMA framework has achieved convincing results on the basis of socialist internationalism and equality. The fulfillment of further plans and programs still faces them; their task is to multiply further the national wealth of the fraternal states and to increase the economic potencial of the entire socialist community. The realization of these tasks, the elevation of cooperation to new levels, will be furthered by the summit of the CEMA member-states.

NOVOSTI'S SINYAKOV ON CEMA INTEGRATION

AU061240 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jun 84 p 7

[Article by Yuriy Sinyakov of NOVOSTI: "Top Priority for Man's Needs"]

[Text] The spring sessions of the permanent CEMA working groups are taking place in the socialist community countries. The May series of meetings held at the ministerial level was opened by representatives of the chemical industry sector, who gathered in the Polish town of Kozubnik.

Despite the fact that it is one of the heavy industry branches, the chemical industry exerts a strong impact on the development of the light industry. It is no coincidence that this session of the Industry Sector closely affects the problems of branches such as the textile industry, footwear industry, leather industry, and furniture industry. Countries discussed questions of cooperation in the production of enamels, paints, chemical fibers, and plastics. It was decided to increase production in these branches with the assistance of international division of labor. In the long run the "mass consumer industry" will profit from it, and the quality and competitiveness of our consumer goods will increase.

Several years ago the CEMA member-countries began to implement a long-term program on consumer goods production. Naturally, the program, envisaged for a period up to 1990, cannot encompass the "infinite". Integration in this field is aimed at the settlement of priority issues. Thus, for example, problems such as the supply of the newest technologies and the highest quality raw materials for light industry are being jointly solved. The slogan of this program is: "Quality plus fashion".

This is the approach on which we are building the basis of the production of fourth-generation color television sets. Engineers from the socialist countries are engaged in the construction of television sets that use considerably less power -- 80 watts instead of 260 watts -- and are of lighter weight -- 39 kg instead of 60. Provided with remote control devices and with systems for digital data processing and reception terminals, such sets will expand the possibilities of television services. Thus, for example, people will be able to obtain required information and data on their home screens.

A uniform system of cable television and other necessary equipment is being jointly developed. The CEMA member-countries have agreed that the development of color television and the cable system should be coordinated by the USSR, while the equipment for joint reception via satellite will be provided by the GDR. The CSSR will also supply individual reception equipment and video sets. The Hungarian People's Republic will provide the control equipment and devices for the detection of shortcomings and for repairs.

Production sharing in this sector is based on the experience accumulated by CEMA member-countries in the course of the joint introduction of third-generation television equipment. The Czechoslovak "Tesla" Plant has already started with the serial production of new color television sets. This plant has business relations with the Soviet "Elektron" Plant in Lvov and with the "Rubin" Plant in Moscow, as well as with affiliated enterprises in other countries.

Similar international projects are also being developed in the field of washing machines, refrigerators, and deep freezers. Like the color television sets these appliances must be developed in accordance with the highest worldwide standards. They must conform to the strictest technical requirements.

The CEMA member-countries are convinced that they must cooperate on a large and expanded scale in the field of other consumer goods as well. The whole trend must be aimed at close, mutually advantageous cooperation, conforming with national traditions and with the trends of modern fashion.

With joint efforts the socialist community countries are disavowing the proposition propagated by the West that high quality and high competitive industrial consumer goods of a durable character are the prerogative of the developed capitalist countries.

Today, on the eve of the CEMA economic summit, the bourgeois mass media have put into circulation and are spreading the statement about the socialist states' technical-economic dependency on the West. One of the arguments for this assertion is the reference to the continued imports of foodstuffs from the capitalist countries. Things are being presented in such a manner as to imply that the West is by all means "saving socialism from starvation."

Among other things, it is quite obvious that the bourgeois propaganda disregards the real facts. Spreading over 16 percent of the arable land on our planet, the CEMA member-countries produce 20 percent of the world's agricultural goods. As for the import of foodstuffs, this is largely connected with the satisfaction of the population's growing needs for high-quality foodstuffs, especially in the years of unfavorable climatic conditions.

This is what Professor Stayu Dimov, head of the agricultural department of the CEMA Secretariat states in this context:

There is no doubt that the states of our community will continue also in the future to develop trade in foodstuffs with capitalist and developing countries. We would, however, like to be economically independent in the production of basic foodstuffs. We must get rid once and for all of any restrictions from the outside -- all sorts of "sanctions" and "pressure," "barriers", and such whims expressed by one Western politician or another. The implementation of the long-term food supply program of cooperation also contributes to this; its goal is clearly defined, reading as follows: The peoples of the CEMA member-countries must have a wide choice of high-quality foodstuffs.

Situated in different climatic zones (one need only compare Poland with Cuba), the socialist countries have every opportunity to complement each other's needs on the international agricultural market. The agricultural sector today is third in the list of mutual trade among the CEMA member-countries. The agreements on specialization, the long-term trade agreements, and joint international projects are now contributing to increasing this range of goods. For example, the measures for increasing Cuban exports of citrus fruit for the European socialist countries, the growth of meat deliveries from the Mongolian People's Republic, and of rice from Vietnam plays a great role in this respect.

The role of economic cooperation for improving the population's supply with high-quality foodstuffs was thoroughly analyzed by the government leaders at the last, 37th CEMA session in Berlin. It was decided to give additional impetus to the cooperation among member-states in all branches of the agro-industrial complex.

... The session held at the beginning of May in the Polish town of Kozubnik devoted great attention to such tasks by increasing production and mutual deliveries of mineral fertilizers, chemical insecticides, feed and other additives, as well as various packaging materials for the preservation and transport of foodstuffs.

It is not accidental that such tasks are given priority within CEMA. They are being accomplished in the interest of man, in the interest of all the peoples in the socialist countries.

CEMA SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROJECTS VIEWED

LD081134 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- Possessing already a third of the world's scientific and technological potential the CMEA countries are concentrating their efforts on the solution of priority scientific-technical problems.

Multilateral cooperation within the framework of the CMEA encompasses about 3,000 national research organisations, a TASS correspondent learned at the CMEA Secretariat.

These organisations are working on 4,000 themes of a fundamental and applied nature. 63 coordinating centres on the most important directions of scientific-technical development, a number of joint institutes, laboratories and teams of specialists have been set up. More than a hundred multilateral agreements have been concluded for the solution of major problems and about the same number of agreements within the framework of long-term special purpose programmes of cooperation.

Some 2,000 research projects are annually completed in CMEA countries, some 200-300 new or perfected designs of machines, instruments and equipment are created, 100-500 technological processes are developed or perfected and 100-120 new types of materials and preparations are produced.

In the fulfilment of the main guidelines of scientific-technical cooperation ot the year 1990, adopted by the CMEA countries, the main attention is given to the creation and introduction of progressive technological processes and modern systems of machines. The emphasis is made on the production of modern computers, micro processors, robots and other equipment that accelerates technical progress. The total number of robots, now consisting of 150 varieties, will be expanded to 200,000 units by the year 1990.

Various types of computer technology devices with digital program control, large capacity water cooled power reactors and automatic systems for controlling them, technical means for the remote probing of the earth, new highly effective catalysts, a unique cryoturbogenerator, about 200 new sorts of wheat, barley, rye and tritikale have been developed thanks to the scientific-technical cooperation of CMEA countries.

The merging of the efforts of CMEA countries in this field makes it possible to overcome the insufficiency of the material and intellectual resources of individual countries, to organise production on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, to raise the efficiency of research, experimental and design work, to reduce the time needed to solve complex scientific-technical tasks and to increase the competitiveness of products on the foreign market.

PREVIEW, REPORTAGE ON 7-NATION ECONOMIC SUMMIT

IZVESTIYA: Kosev

LD072024 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Today we bring you the gist of comment in today's Moscow newspaper IZVESTIYA on the seven-nation economic summit in London. The political observer is Vladimir Kosev. This is what he wrote:

These days Scotland Yard is very busy. Though the tourist season is at its height, the police have been ordered to close access to one of the most picturesque parts of London, an area near the St James Palace, because the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, has been receiving heads of state and government from the United States, Federal Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Japan.

The conference will be covered by a record number of newsmen, 3,500 according to preliminary reports. The leaders of the seven countries want to guarantee maximum publicity. In the light of the coming elections in the United States publicity reasons are especially important for the American delegation. That's why Reagan and his team will be working hard to bring the discussion of acute economic issues to the adoption of agreements that could be described as another victory for American foreign policy. This conclusion has been made by journalists from THE FINANCIAL TIMES and THE SUNDAY TIMES. The rules of the American election campaign are such that a show of success at the meeting can bring Reagan additional points and failure can damage his chances.

Conferences of the seven leading capitalist countries are formally called economic, but actually they are dominated by military and strategic issues. This tendency was especially clearly seen last year in Williamsburg, where a political declaration on security issues was announced for the first time. There, Washington won support for its policy of further building up nuclear arsenals, developing new types of weapons, and stationing first-strike missiles in Europe.

The developments that followed the Williamsburg meeting did not promote a relaxation of tension. It is a fact that several West European countries became launching pads for cruise missiles and Pershing IIs, thus negotiations designed to limit and reduce nuclear armaments were undermined. Having started implementing its militarist plans for Europe, Washington is increasing pressure on its partners in all spheres -- military, political and economic. It insists that even in present financial difficulties they increase annually their military budgets by 4 percent and strictly observe the Pentagon's timetable for siting the Euromissiles.

In this respect American supporters of the deployment are extremely irritated by the stand of the Netherlands, which has not given the green light to American nuclear missiles. That's why the seven countries are expected to discuss the missile issue again and exert joint pressure on the Netherlands.

Differences between the United States and other participants in the meeting also concern East-West trade. Washington is punishing the American companies that are exporting their products to the Soviet Union. Moreover, sanctions affect companies of other capitalist nations if they use components and units of American make in trade with the Soviet Union. Washington's unrelenting pressure is a source of consistent differences in relations with its partners. For example, the British Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Norman Tebbit, has charged the United States with violating Britain's sovereignty by spreading its rules and regulations to her territory.

However, it is unlikely that the small members of the Big Seven can hope that the White House will take their protests into account. The latest developments show the United States has no intention of making economic concessions in response to the obedience in the military sphere displayed by the leaders of Britain, Federal Germany, France and Japan.

Pakhomov Commentary

LD071337 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] London, June 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

A conference of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries opens in the British capital today. It is attended by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, French President Francois Mitterrand, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, and also by Gaston Thorn, chairman of the Commission of European Communities. The meeting is chaired by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The heads of state and government are being accompanied by their foreign and finance ministers.

The Tory government has massed in London huge police forces armed with modern weapons under the pretext of preventing terrorism but in fact to protect the visitors, first and foremost the U.S. President, from large-scale antiwar and anti-American demonstrations.

Summits of the "Big Seven" take place every year and by tradition are called economic. However, this time the U.S. Administration attaches priority political problems. Because of the election considerations of the incumbent President, Washington is preoccupied first and foremost with turning the conference into a 'show of unity' among the allies "under Reagan's leadership." Just as at the Washington session of the NATO Council, the USA makes every effort to tie the partners even stronger to its militarist policy, which is aimed at confrontation and at the escalation of international tension. This is being done by Reagan under the cover of publicity statements about the U.S. commitment to peace and striving for talks, to the accompaniment of which his West European tour is taking place.

The participants in the London summit are trying to conceal behind that make-believe "political unity" the acute domestic problems of their countries and bitter divisions in the capitalist world over ways to overcome economic difficulties. The conference is opening at a time when differences between imperialist groupings are growing over commodity and investment markets and raw materials sources. High unemployment remains a problem for all the capitalist countries without exception. The army of "redundant people" in the countries participating in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development exceeds 30 million. Inflation continues at a high pace.

The West Europeans and Japanese are worried very much by monetary and financial problems, aggravated by the astronomical deficit of the U.S. federal budget, now standing at roughly 200 billion dollars. It is a consequence of the militarisation of the U.S. economy and the runaway escalation of military spending by Washington. A rise in interest rates, causing the influx of capital from other countries to the United States and an artificial rise in the dollar exchange rate, is closely related to the growing deficit of the U.S. budget. According to specialists, the dollar today costs roughly 25 percent more than its actual value, which has a deleterious effect on the economies of other countries. Washington promised at last year's summit of the "Seven" in Williamsburg, Virginia, to lower the interest rates and stabilize the dollar.

But in reality interest rates have grown by another 20 percent since that time, which testifies to the escalation of the U.S. financial aggression against other countries in a bid to shift its own economic difficulties onto the shoulders of its "partners."

The summiteers also are to discuss acute trade differences between the USA, Western Europe, and Japan and the growth of protectionism. Strongly advocating the "liberalization" of trade in words, Washington is in fact grossly encroaching upon the interests of its partners, carrying on the policy of expansion on the international markets and simultaneously raining protectionist barriers in the way of imports from other countries. According to the press, at present the U.S. Congress has before it more than 100 different protectionist draft bills.

As a result of the failure of numerous international talks on the liberalisation of trade and the adoption of "retaliatory measures" against the USA by the West Europeans and Japanese, the "partners-rivals," according to the London TIMES have become immersed in a series of disgusting clashes over trade in farm produce, steel, textiles, and other commodities.

Contradictions between the USA and many other Western countries persist also over trade with socialist states. Washington, blinded by its pathological anti-communism, has failed to learn the lesson of the demise of its earlier discriminatory measures and is grossly pressuring its allies in an attempt to make them curtail their mutually-beneficial trade contacts with the USSR and other socialist countries. This policy causes some displeasure, in particular, in Western Europe and Japan.

Observers and even summiteers themselves and frankly skeptic of the prospects of the conference. Margaret Thatcher said at a press conference before the summit that it should not be expected to produce any new constructive initiatives, let alone magic solutions to the problems facing the West.

TV: Kondratyev

LD071939 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Vladimir Kondratyev]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Why is it, THE WASHINGTON POST asks, that the U.S. President and six of his colleagues from other industrially developed countries continue to go in for these annual summit meetings? After all, have they not demonstrated themselves to be ritual solemn promises to achieve a great deal, which are afterwards buried in total oblivion? At present there are quite a few such [word indistinct] skeptical assessments in the Western press.

Observers predict that this time again there will be no successes in solving the acute political, economic and social problems facing the countries of the West today, when the United States has already prepared for criticism from its partners of the policy of high bank interest rates by means of which the Washington administration is trying to cover the huge budget deficit which adversely affects the economy of the other capitalist countries, contributes to the drain of capital across the ocean, and increases the debts of developing countries.

Nevertheless, Washington intends to try for greater cohesion among the countries participating in the conference, with a view to compelling the Soviet Union to resign itself to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe.

The situation in the Persian Gulf will also be discussed. The U.S. Administration wishes to link its allies to its dangerous actions in this region as well.

Moreover, President Reagan sees the conference as an additional opportunity to strengthen his position in the pre-election campaign. This is not a year when non-Americans can bring pressure to bear on the U.S. Government, demanding that its policy should be changed, said an Italian official in this connection.

The conference will last 3 days. Its progress and results will be discussed and analyzed. But as Margaret Thatcher warned, one should not have special expectations of this meeting; one can be sure they will not be justified.

L. American Presidents' Letter

LD071059 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires June 7 TASS -- The presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela have demanded that the West stop its discriminatory economic policy towards Latin America. Their letter to the leaders of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Canada, Italy and Japan, who have met in London today, stresses that foreign indebtedness -- a consequence of unequal relations between developed and developing countries -- has become the worst problem of the region.

During the past three years, the document says, Latin America has been coming against awesome financial and economic difficulties. The gross national product and per capita incomes have dropped dramatically in all the countries of the region. Economic recession is holding back social development. The crisis situation, the authors of the letter stress, has been caused by two main reasons, the raising of interest rates in the United States with the resultant drastic depletion of currency reserves in Latin American countries and the West's discriminatory policy of protectionism vis-a-vis developing countries.

The Latin American presidents ask the London "seven" to take urgent measures to resolve the problem of foreign indebtedness through serious talks at a high political level. The regional foreign debt of Latin America, which is close to 350 billion dollars, is the largest in the world and keeps growing because of a constant rise in interest rates.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS

PM070946 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Europe Weeks"]

[Text] On setting out for Europe, the American President usually includes various places and countries on his itinerary, even if his purpose is essentially a unitary one and has no direct bearing on Europe. Ronald Reagan's chief purpose is to get reelected in November. Therefore, he started his new European tour in Ireland, the homeland of his forefathers. The "sentimental journey" -- acompanied by a battalion of television and newspaper correspondents -- is designed to pluck at the heartstrings of the 40 millions Americans whose genealogical roots go back to the green Irish isle. The President is proclaiming his commonality, as it were, with that extensive category of voters by visiting the village of Ballyporeen, where his great-grandfather was born and from where his grandfather moved first to England and then to the United States. It is reported that the "Ronald Reagan" restaurant [as published] has been opened in Ballyporeen and that his great-grandfather's modest dwelling has been renamed the White House. But, on the other hand, thousands of Irish people, not yielding to sentiment, greeted the celebrated American uncle with protest demonstrations and slogans condemning his adventures in Central America and the policy of superarmaments in West Europe.

As a result, it is difficult to secure political dividends with an eye on November. Americans of Irish descent, contrary to the calculations of the tour organizers, might once again see for themselves that many people in the land of their forefathers adhere to the widespread opinion that Reagan equals war.

And this is one of the illustrations to a topic which has been raised one way or another by the American President's trip: the topic of America and Europe.

Before proceeding to this topic, let us further trace Ronald Reagan's itinerary. Having visited the place whence his grandfather traveled to America, he will then visit another place -- where Americans returned to Europe. On 6 June, the U.S. President, the president of France, the British prime minister, and a number of other Western leaders will solemnly celebrate in Normandy the 40th anniversary of the landing of the American and British troops who participated -- at a late stage -- in the historic battle for Europe against the Nazi invaders. The opening of the second front was at least 2 years late -- 2 long and bloody war years when our people had to pay with the lives of their sons and daughters so that the allies could make better preparations and suffer fewer losses.

The American soldiers came to Europe 2 years later than the war required. In peace time, on the other hand, they have been lingering in Western Europe for almost 40 years. More than 300,000 American soldiers have been stationed in West Europe for decades, and long ago became an indispensable attribute of the political landscape that makes Europe resemble a military camp. They are reinforced by the gigantic U.S. war machine on the near and distant approaches to the European Continent, and American presidents have sworn one after another that they will defend West Europe as their own territory. Against whom? The reply goes without saying -- against the Soviet Union. But does the Soviet Union intend to attack West Europe? No responsible Western figure in his right and sober mind would venture to reply to this question affirmatively and categorically. At best, a reservation: If it were not for American strength, the "Soviets" might not resist the temptation, and so forth.

Since the war, Europe has been paying for that totally unproven "if..." with a state of military-political confrontation. It is being underpinned by more and more new rounds of the arms race, as visibly evidenced by the appearance of new American nuclear missiles on West European soil. And now the start of this summer has again been marked by "Europe Weeks." One such week has already been held on the other side of the Atlantic, where West European foreign ministers gathered under the auspices of the senior partner far from Europe to celebrate NATO's 35th anniversary at their latest session. Another week has just begun and will be witness to the festivities in Normandy and a conference in London at which the leaders of the seven greatest capitalist countries will meet.

What conclusions has NATO drawn? What initiatives has it proposed for marking its anniversary? You read the Washington documents and the old picture rises out of them like a prophesy for the future: to bristle with all kinds of arms against the East, naturally for the sake of "defense." Many words about East-West dialogue -- and total disregard for the East's proposals to reduce the level of military barricades in the center of Europe. Retiring NATO Secretary General Luns has said that both present and future demand leaders of the caliber of Harry Truman, the instigator of the cold war. His dream of new Trumans sounded like a compliment to Ronald Reagan. Is this really the entire lesson learned from the past?!

Of course, the "Europe week" held on the other side of the ocean also revealed some disagreements. The American partners are alarmed at the state of American-Soviet relations and the Washington administration's hard line. But reservations and disagreements only have political significance when they are taken into account. To judge from the NATO anniversary documents, the Americans once again had the last -- and decisive -- word. Whereas Reagan has temporarily removed provocative definitions like "empire of evil" from his vocabulary so as not to frighten off the American voter with his frenzied anti-Sovietism, his chief -- and constant -- postulate concerning the diabolical "Soviet threat" is not disputed by his partners despite all their European refinement. What is more, this postulate is still perceived as an immutable guide for assessing the East-West situation and as a guide for action. The West European leaders remain prisoners of Washington's military-political constructions. Yes, prisoners, although this captivity is, of course, called "Western unity," as well as vigilance in the face of Moscow's attempts -- once again diabolical attempts -- to "detach" West Europe from America.

So, the American invasion of Europe to defeat the common enemy -- Hitlerite Germany -- occurred somewhat belatedly. However, the American rape of Europe occurred on time -- from the viewpoint of Harry Truman and his political heirs. And, alas, it has become permanent. In addition, this is not a stale fact but a dynamic process with increasing tension and a threat of explosion, and at the present stage -- with American missiles on the European scene -- the American rape of Europe threatens to escalate into its nuclear annihilation (if this is required to save America). Many, many West Europeans are pondering this in greater alarm than ever, for they realize that their leaders are essentially washing their hands and entrusting the transatlantic Uncle Sam with deciding questions of peace or war, life or death for their peoples.

One of these prominent Europeans is Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, and I would like to conclude my commentary on the "Europe weeks" with words from his article published recently in the American scientific journal BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS.

"The question is this: What can we do to break out of this vicious circle?" -- Brandt asks.

And he replies: "I personally believe that there is just one answer to this question -- the 'Europeanization' of Europe. Europe must become aware of its reponsibility for achieving peace, and not as a Europe that wants to become another superpower, but as a force exerting a restraining influence, one that might ultimately play a stabilizing role in international relations."

There is, at least, a sense of reality and of responsibility in this argument about the need for the "Europeanization" of Europe. And a sense of that alarm for the future and that concern for the future which must affect the actions of people vested with state power.

REVANCHIST TREND WORSENING GDR-FRG RELATIONS

PM070931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Podklyuchnikov dispatch under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Garbage of Illusions"]

[Text] Berlin, June -- People in the GDR note that revanchist trends are once again undergoing a resurgence in the FRG and that undisguised disrespect for the sovereignty of the German socialist state is manifesting itself increasingly clearly.

A desire to return to the old, groundless concepts forming the basis of West German policy during the cold war years can be traced. In this they pretend that actions affecting the GDR's interests supposedly do not run counter to the FRG's obligations under international law. This is not so.

The treaty on principles of relations between the GDR and the FRG plays a prominent role in the system of treaties and agreements that in the early seventies made it possible to create an atmosphere of stability and good-neighborliness on the European Continent. It was concluded thanks both to the GDR itself and to its friends and allies -- the socialist community states that had waged a long struggle for international recognition of the German worker-peasant state. The increased influence at that time of sober-minded FRG politicians, who found within themselves the courage to cast aside political dogmas hampering peaceful development in Europe, also played its role.

The conclusion of that treaty showed graphically that the only place for the pretensions of the notorious "right" singlehandedly to represent "all Germans," which for a long time lay at the basis of the West German state's policy toward the GDR, is on the garbage heap of history. The treaty between the GDR and the FRG unequivocally confirmed recognition of the German socialist state's full sovereignty and its right to self-determination.

The normalization of relations provided the GDR and the FRG with the objective possibility of making their contribution to the deepening of detente. The German socialist state, which together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries had always sought to consolidate peace, did not hold matters up. The GDR established diplomatic relations with approximately 130 states and began actively developing political, economic, and cultural ties with them. It concluded approximately 230 agreements to that end with Western countries alone. The international prestige of the German worker-peasant republic is now higher than ever.

The FRG's relations with the socialist community countries also began to shape up positively. Recently, however, since the coalition of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union and the Free Democratic Party took over the helm of power in the FRG, a shift has begun to become apparent in Bonn, and elsewhere. The FRG Government's consent to the deployment on West German soil of American nuclear missiles designed for a first strike against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has contributed to a sharp deterioration in the international atmosphere. The U.S. policy of confrontation has once again brought revanchist illusions to the surface of West German political life. Washington, in knocking together a "crusade" against the socialist countries, readily plays up to such sentiments. This is indicated, in particular, by a speech delivered in West Berlin by U.S. Secretary of Interior Clark, who made it clear that ideas of the "temporary nature" of European borders encounter support on the other side of the ocean.

Naturally, people in the GDR cannot ignore the fact that a political property of the fifties -- groundless references to the claim that "the German question remains open" and to the nonexistent "unity of the nation" -- has once again begun to figure within the walls of the West German Bundestag. He who, disregarding reality, would like to "unite" the European Continent by clutching at revanchist ideas must know that such illusory designs run counter to the Helsinki Final Act and all the main treaties between the socialist and capitalist states of Europe, including the treaty between the GDR and the FRG.

The SED Central Committee Politburo report, which K. Hager, secretary of the SED Central Committee, delivered at the SED Central Committee's recent May Plenum, stated that the GDR is doing everything possible to ensure that the threat of war never again proceeds from German soil. As for the FRG, a different picture is to observed there. The GDR resolutely condemns the verbiage resounding in the FRG about an "open German question" and the "continued existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders."

Among the cold war relics now being revived there is also the thesis of the notorious "single representation." The spurious notion of some "all-German" citizenship is still current in the FRG. Using it, Bonn is now directing provocative sallies against the GDR.

A graphic example of this was the recent ballyhoo raised on the Rhine over the allegation that some hindrances are being put in the way of the activity of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR. Official Bonn circles have also joined in the propaganda campaign over this. It was essentially the case that, instead of tackling questions of developing normal relations between the two German states -- capitalist and socialist -- the FRG mission engaged in realizing "special rights" to concern for "all Germans," that is, to interference in the GDR's internal affairs. What is this, if not pretensions to "single representation"? Of course, the provocative ballyhoo received a proper rebuff from the GDR. It was rightly pointed out here that the GDR accurately fulfills the protocol on setting up missions and the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations.

Reports from the FRG attest to more and more new West German actions aimed at undermining relations between the two German states.

How, for example, should one understand the following fact? A Munich court recently upheld the ban on the GDR's Free German Youth Union passed in the FRG 30 years ago. In this the judges did not have a shadow of doubt about the fact that it is not at all within their competence to decide what organizations there should or should not be in the GDR.

Those people in the FRG who believe that, by reviving cold war concepts and methods, it is possible to call the GDR's sovreignty into question and return on the sly to the policy of liquidating the German socialist state are extremely far removed from reality. Instead of an utterly hopeless cause -- undermining the GDR -- the champions of the revanchist course can achieve just one thing: They could create mistrust toward the FRG on the part of other European states and finally lose its international assets built up over years of participation in international detente. Therefore, it is better not to drag out into the light the garbage of ancient but dangerous illusions and return to the path of developing normal good-neighborly relations with the socialist states.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL MARKS OAU ANNIVERSARY

PM051053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 84 Morning Edition p 1

(Editorial: "Africa Thrusts Forward")

[Text] On one of the hills of the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, there stands what is probably the most celebrated building in the continent -- Africa House, the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The first thing that visitors see as they climb the wide staircase is a large mosaic triptych by the remarkable master (Afevorka Tekle). The artist has depicted Africa groaning in the chains of slavery and oppression, awaking, and finally drawing herself up to her full height with her head held proudly.

This symbolism, drawn from life, denotes, so to speak, the main milestones in African history -- from past centuries to the present day. Its chapters include tribal uprisings which were mercilessly put down by the colonial "civilizers"; the lifetime feats and martyr's death of Patrice Lumumba; the victories secured by Algerians, Angolans, Mozambicans, and Zimbabweans in the prolonged guerilla struggle; the courage and fearlessness of the patriots of South Africa who have risen up to storm the citadels of apartheid...

The creation of the OAU was a very important milestone in Africa's modern history. On 25 May 1963 the leaders of the continert's sovereign countries, who had assembled in Addis Ababa, came up one by one to the table where the parchment copy of the Charter of African Unity lay, and signed the document proclaiming the principles and aims of pan-African cooperation. Since then, 25 May has been commemorated as African Liberation Day.

With the birth of the OAU, many prophecies were made in the West to the effect that it will not be able to function effectively and will inevitably collapse under the weight of disputes and contradictions among the member-countries. These prophecies were not based only on malice and reluctance to perceive the realities of our era of revoutionary renewal, which had awakened the consciousness of millions of people throughout the world. The skepticism about the OAU's future also arose from the arrogant imperial psychology of supremacy over the Africans, who are supposedly incapable of managing their own affairs.

Reality refuted the predictions of Africa's enemies. True, the 21 years have not brought the OAU only joy. There have also been crises and difficult quests for solutions. But the OAU has withstood the test of its maturity and durability and has justified its name. Today it is impossible to imagine foreign policy activity in Africa -- an integral part of the entire system of international relations -- without the OAU. It has also become an important instrument in the resolution of the domestic tasks facing the young developing countries. And these are very complex tasks.

The creation of their own industry, the development of agriculture, the training of national cadres -- in other words, everything that is designed to consolidate and strengthen the economic autonomy of young developing states -- takes place in conditions where the old colonial slogan "divide and rule" has by no means become a museum piece for those who preyed for decades and centuries on the wealth of the African Continent, condemning its indigenous inhabitants to hunger, poverty, and illiteracy. Thrown out as a result of the collapse of the colonial system, the former mother-country powers seek to insinuate themselves into the independent countries under the false banner of "honest partnership" and to tie them firmly to their own economy. U.S. propaganda, counting on the Africans to be forgetful, spreads the myth of America's "noninvolvement" in colonial oppression. As if "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did not appear on American soil as a result of the fact that the slave traders took hundreds of thousands of slaves across the ocean in chains from Africa.

In reality, the United States, while talking about its "friendly feelings" toward the Africans, is elbowing out its Western competitors and conducting an offensive on a broad front on the African Continent, which Washington regards as a sphere of its own "global interests." These "interests lie in fettering the African countries with debts, imposing the ideology of the Western way of life" on them, and derailing progressive socioeconomic transformations. Thus, for instance, a State Department report was published in Washington recently in which the granting of financial aid is openly, cynically linked with the demand for the Africans to orient themselves toward the private sector and capitalism.

Economic blackmail is not the only means to which the neocolonialist imperialists resort. Their arsenal includes the organization of counterrevolutionary coups and espionage, support for bandit formations which they send in, and the sowing of the poisonous seeds of tribalism. The aim of the United States and its NATO allies is obvious: to destabilize and disunite the independent countries belonging to the OAU, separate them from their natural friends and allies, and secure for the multinational corporations the opportunity to continue to plunder Africa's natural resources, making huge profits on this basis.

Attempts to undermine the cause of African unity and hamper the national liberation struggle and the total liberation of Africa from colonialism and racism are undertaken especially actively by American strategies in the south of the continent. The tyrannical racist state of South Africa, which the present White House incumbent numbers among the best friend of the United States, is declared by Washington to be a "peaceful lamb" which is prepared politically to promote the prosperity of the neighboring "frontline" countries. But the Africans themselves see and realize that you cannot eliminate tension in the south of the continent and establish peace there without eliminating the regime of apartheid, which not only denies elementary human rights to millions of people in its own country, but also continues to illegally occupy Namibia contrary to numerous UN resolutions.

That is why the armed actions by fighters against racism in South Africa itself and the operations by Namibian guerillas under the leadership of the Southwest African People's Organization are assuming increasingly wide scope. Following President Ronald Reagan's lead, the Western and racist propaganda labels them "terrorists" supposedly inspired by "external communist forces." But whom will this lie deceive? According to the "logic" of Washington and Pretoria, it transpires that the peoples of several dozen African countries which have already achieved independence were at one time also "terrorists." In creating the OAU the participants proclaimed it as one of the main tasks to completely eliminate racism and colonial oppression, and there is no doubt that this historic task will be resolved.

The support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and all progressive mankind is on the African peoples' side. The USSR initiated the UN adoption of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, and participated actively in the elaboration of the international convention on ending the crime of apartheid and on punishing that crime, as well as the international convention on eliminating all forms of racial discrimination, and other documents which serve the aims of African liberation. We uncompromisingly advocate the implementation of economic sanctions and the international isolation of the racist South African regime.

The policies of the Soviet Union and the NATO bloc, headed by the United States, in relation to southern Africa are diametrically opposed: the American Administration supports the actions of the Pretoria racists. The USSR is firmly on the side of Angola, Mozambique, and the other "frontline" states, as well as the fighters for the liberation of southern Africa from colonialism and racism.

As the African proverb says, "You cannot stop the wind with your hand." It is no mere wind, but a purifying hurricane of wrath and struggle which is shaking South Africa. It will sweep away the fascist torture chamber of evil and dishonor. Africa believes that the honor of its complete liberation is not far off. This faith is shared by all the true friends of the African peoples.

ILO CONFERENCE DRAFT RESOLUTION REPORTED

LD071533 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Charkov:

A session of the ILO general conference held in Geneva is to discuss a draft resolution on a problem of exceptional importance. The draft resolution calls for the reduction of military expenditures of states and channelling of the funds thus saved for social development. The draft resolution tabled by delegates of socialist and a number of other countries reflects profound concern of peoples over the dangerous aggravation of the international situation, the spiralling of the arms race.

The soaring military expenditures are becoming an ever heavier burden, are slowing down the economic and social progress. Suffice it to recall that over a million dollars is now squandered on the arms race every minute in the world. These huge funds are spent so unproductively at a time when a considerable part of the globe's population suffers from malnutrition, from diseases, has no access to education and medical aid.

The adoption of urgent measures on non-increase and reduction of military expenditures is of particular importance in conditions of the aggravating international tension. Precisely such a stand is held by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries. Three months ago they advanced a new concrete proposal to NATO countries to hold preparatory consultations so as to agree on the opening of the talks on mutual non-increase of military expenditures and their subsequent cutting. NATO countries have not yet answered to this peaceful initiative.

Since the growth of the military budgets is a condition for the further arms race, the question of their reduction has long been in the focus of attention of the world community. Back in 1962, the USSR, submitted to the United Nations a draft resolution on channelling for peaceful needs the resources saved as a result of disarmament.

Later the United Nations General Assembly approved another Soviet proposal, on a ten percent cut of the military budgets of the states -- permanent members of the Security Council -- and on using the funds saved for aid to developing countries. But the United States and its NATO allies are ignoring these decisions of the United Nations, continue inflating their military budgets, having not the slighest wish to consider their reduction.

The International Labour Organization which is a United Nations specialized institution unites nearly 150 states. It has proclaimed as its official goal the promotion of durable peace by encouraging economic and social justice. The reduction of military expenditures of all countries, above all those having large military potential, would serve this goal, would promote the economic and social progress.

Kostin Criticizes ILO

LD072028 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva June 7 TASS -- A general debate on the report of the director general of the International Labour Office opened at the 70th session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization held in the Palace of Nations here. The report is, specifically, devoted to the ILO activities in 1983.

Speaking in the general debate, the Soviet Union's representative, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Questions L.A. Kostin said that the session is held in conditions of a sharply aggravated international situation. The commenced deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries jeopardizes the security and life of all peoples.

The unrestrained arms race unleashed by the aggressive imperialist forces has a deleterious effect on the economic and social position of entire mankind, is a heavy burden on the working people, creates the conditions for the onslaught on their rights and freedoms. Deplorably, ILO remains far apart from the important problems of the working people in most countries, he noted.

The goals proclaimed in the organization's charter, above all the struggle against unemployment, for universal and durable peace, are not being translated in concrete practical deeds. In this connection it is necessary to raise the problems of social and economic aspects of disarmament for general discussion at one of the nearest sessions of the general conference.

The Soviet representative called the attention of the session to the proposals of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community aimed at the prevention of war danger. He emphasized the significance of the initiative advanced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko about the Soviet Union's readiness to reach agreement with other nuclear powers on definite norms to govern their relations.

On concrete examples the Soviet representative showed the vast work carried out in the Soviet Union to implement the programme of the social and economic development of the USSR, of raising the people's living standards worked out by the 26th congress of the CPSU and the subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet representative subjected to a serious and substantiated criticism the ILO activity in the sphere of drawing up international agreements (conventions and recommendations), in the sphere of labour and observance over their implementation which is a subject of special discussion at the current session. He expressed serious concern over the fact that even though the problem of unemployment is very acute in the capitalist world, a convention on the right to work is still lacking in the ILO.

The speaker said that the system of the observance of ILO conventions by states existing in the ILO serves political aims of the reactionary imperialist circles and is used by them for unsavoury political purposes, for the interference in the internal affairs of socialist and developing countries.

In this connection he called the session's attention to a proposal tabled by a number of socialist countries and aimed at altering this trend of the ILO activity on the basis of the established principles of international cooperation.

COURT: AP JOURNALISTS AIDED WOULD-BE DEFECTOR

LD081057 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] A representative of the United States Embassy in Moscow was officially notified at the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry today about a separate ruling passed by the Moscow City people's court on ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondents Rosenwasser and Smale whose activities exceed the framework of journalism.

Examining the criminal case against Soviet citizen A.I. Rukosuyev, accused of attempted high treason by way of defecting, the Moscow court incontrovertibly determined that the ASSOCIATED PRESS journalists took part in the preparation of the criminal action through instigation and abetting.

According to the court ruling, the criminal, sentenced by court to imprisonment, worked through the technicalities and mechanism of committing the crime with the help of Rosenwasser who had left the USSR before Rukosuyev's trial.

Rukosuyev testified that without Rosenwasser's aid and support, he would not have dared to defect using forged documents.

AP journalist Smale, currently working in Moscow, was interrogated as a witness and admitted the fact of her repeated meetings with the criminal and her knowledge of his punishable designs.

The court's separate ruling on Rosenwasser and Smale reveals the unsavoury role played by some American journalists in Moscow.

[signed] TASS

CONGRESSMEN URGE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS

LD072257 Moscow TASS in English 2241 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 8 TASS -- Forty U.S. senators and a group of Democratic and Republican representatives have announced that they intend to press for the adoption of an amendment demanding that President Reagan immediately resume the talks with the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, the talks broken off by the U.S.A.

The amendment to the 1985 fiscal year military appropriations bill to be introduced shortly also demands that the head of the U.S. Administration immediately submit to the Senate for ratification the U.S.-signed 1974 treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests and the 1976 treaty on underground peaceful nuclear explosions.

Addressing a news conference, one of the main sponsors of the amendment, Senator Edward Kennedy, said that the signing of a comprehensive test ban treaty would become the first step toward a complete nuclear arms freeze. Such a treaty, he said, would halt the development of ever more dangerous, destructive and accurate nuclear warheads and would promote non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

KAPITSA ATTENDS CHINESE MUSICIANS' PERFORMANCE

OW071343 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A concert was given by musicians from the People's Republic of China at the auditorium of the Moscow Observatory of Music on 6 June. Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister, and staff of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow attended the concert and enjoyed the performances.

MARITIME KRAY USSR-PRC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS

LD070909 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0940 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] In Vladivostok today, a conference of the Maritime Kray branch of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society took place. The conference was attended by administrative, trade union, and Komsomol workers, scientific and artistic figures, and young students. A review report was made by Nina Ivanovna Berezkina, deputy chairman of the board of the Maritime branch of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. She spoke of the history of the development of Soviet-Chinese relations and dwelt on the tasks of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society:

[Begin recording] [Berezkina] In the autumn of 1983, a specialized group of activists of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship With Foreign Countries and of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society visited the People's Republic of China. The delegation visited industrial enterprises of a number of major towns and met workers, peasants, and representatives of the intelligentsia. Meeting them, the members of the group stressed the friendly feelings of the Soviet people for the Chinese people and the sincere desire of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and all Soviet people to promote friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. The tour of the country and meetings with representatives of various sectors of the Chinese population showed that people remember the support that the Soviet Union gave China in the first and most difficult years of the existence of the young People's Republic and voiced the hope for the restoration of friendship with their neighbor. The interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples do not diverge where the removal of the danger of war and the consolidation of peace are concerned. We adhere to the position of historic optimism and consider that the friendship of the Soviet and Chinese peoples will eventually triumph. The gist of all our activity in the Chinese direction consists in fighting for a socialist, peace-loving China. An appropriate contribution to this difficult and noble cause should be made by the Maritime Kray branch of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

[Unidentified reporter] Participant in the Great Fatherland War Yegor Dimitriyevich Marmalev, speaks:

[Marmalev] I had the great honor to take part in the liberation campaign of our valiant Soviet Army here on the Asiatic Continent. In the inspiring liberating mission, Soviet soldiers and sailors of the Pacific Fleet showed valor and high mass heroism. Soviet soldiers considered that here on the fields of battle with the aggressor, the foundation of friendship of two great peoples, the Soviet Union and China, is laid. [end recording]

The participants in the conference elected the board of the kray branch of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and discussed and ratified the work plan for 1984.

SOVIET MINE-CLEARING OPERATION IN DRA REPORTED

PM070915 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 May 84 p 4

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Major A. Oliynik written especially for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA: "The Difficult Path of the Sappers"]

[Text] The two helicopters were on course for Asmar, a small town on the border with Pakistan. So as to better observe the mountain panorama, Major Morozov moved aside the ammunition box and stood by the open door behind the flight engineer. The engineer did not even glance around; dressed in flak jacket and helmet, he was training the gun barrel on a crevice from which a hail of lead could come at any moment.

The mountains were silent and deserted. The deep precipices of canyons gaped open and snaking streams glittered at the bottoms of the valleys. Then the masses of rock gradually melted away and the emerald-green Konar valley came into view.

"A fairytale valley," Morozov turned to Lieutenant Colonel (Mukhamed Kabir Nabi) of the Afghan Army, who was next to him.

"Ye-e-s," he answered, and added: "Also convenient for dushman ambushes."

They fell silent. The expression on (Kabir Nabi's) sad face made it clear that he was thinking about the two Afghan sappers who had died here, in the flowering Konar valley, the previous day...

Lt Col (Kabir Nabi) was the chief of an Afghan Division's engineering service. Maj Svyatoslav Morozov, deputy commander of a sapper subunit, had met (Mukhamed) on several occasions in the mountains repairing bridges blown up by the dushmans or defusing mines and landmines. And now Major Morozov and his sapper group were flying to help their Afghan friends. Every now and then his thoughts would return to (Kabir Nabi's) tale of the tragedy that had occurred.

A large gang had crossed the border from Pakistan. The only highway in Konarha Province was blocked. On the previous day, a truck had hit a mine and a herd of water buffalo had been blown up. Sappers started to defuse a landmine that had been found, but it exploded. Two men died.

...The helicopter hovered above the tiny airstrip. Lt Col (Kabir Nabi) went over to the staff car to check on the situation, while Morozov decided to inspect the sappers.

The group consisted of six men: twin Senior Sergeants Viktor and Nikolay Chuyev, Privates Sergey Sarayev and Sergey Polonin, Morozov's closest aid Senior Lieutenant Mikhail Belyayev, and Private First Class Murat Khaknazarov with the mine-sniffing dog Akbar. Experienced sappers, tested in combat work.

Soon two armored personnel carriers sped off down the winding mountain road. The place where the Afghan sappers had been blown up could be seen from quite some distance. A mangled military vehicle and a telegraph pole with twisted wires uprooted by the blast could be seen dark against the steep slope... The sharp bend in the road at that spot had been hewn out of the vertical rockface, with a river rushing by below.

"A 30-meter precipice," Morozov estimated. "If a few landmines were detonated at this spot, the road would cease to exist."

The Soviet sappers were expected. The Afghan subunit that had arrived to give them cover was drawn up nearby, beneath the sparse cypress trees. A little further along, hands pressed against their chests and with their heads in turbans and caps slightly bowed, the villagers stood in anticipation.

"Halt," Morozov ordered quietly.

The order was given to the sappers. The local villagers, hurriedly tightening the belts of their torn robes, approached the left flank of the column. They seemed to want to indicate that they were prepared to execute any order given by the Soviet officer. Morozov appreciated this, but still asked them all to move away to a safe distance.

Flak jackets were put on, earphones secured, mine detectors switched on. The sappers moved into the minefield in combat formation. Khaknazarov and Akbar were in the front. Muzzle close to the stones, the sheep dog was advancing in sharp zigzags. About 10 meters further on, Akbar halted, thoroughly sniffed the road's stony surface, and sat, tongue hanging out, facing the dangerous find, as taught.

"Well done! Well done, Akbar!" The dog handler lovingly patted the sheep dog's neck.

Cautiously driving a red flag into the earth, Khaknazarov again ordered: "Search!" The dog confidently began to pull the sapper toward the second mine.

The rest of the detachment followed the handler and his dog along the ledge. Unhurriedly swinging the detector ahead of them, Sr Sgts Chuyev and Pvts Polinin and Sarayev searched each centimeter of the road. The line of red flags grew longer.

While the sappers were working on the road, Maj Morozov and Sr Lt Belyayev decided to determine the type of the first mine discovered. Was it a mine or a home-made landmine? Could it be taken away or was it booby-trapped? A sapper cannot act unless he knows exactly what he is dealing with.

Having dug out a layer of the stony soil with their small shovels, the officers took out their knives. They shaved the earth away millimeter by millimeter until the metal body was exposed. They saw the dull shine of wires. They looked at each other in silence. They called Lt Col (Kabir Nabi) over.

"They have set a trap, the jackals," (Mukhamed) squatted, carefully examining the wires running in the direction of the next flag. "Set off one landmine -- the whole chain will go up and..."

He did not finish his sentence, but the officers understood: He was thinking of the road.

"What shall we do?" Morozov asked without unnecessary explanations; he was dealing with experts. Each one of them understood: the safest way was to destroy the landmines by attaching explosive charges to them, as per instructions. But then a 100-meter section of the road would collapse into the river, and it would take more than a month to rebuild it in these wild cliffs. There was only one way out: to unravel the landmine's secret.

With a businesslike air, Morozov started to unpack his unsophisticated sapper's tools: a small shovel, knife, a grapnel for pulling the mine. He then adjusted his flak jacket and loosened the tight collar of his coverall.

In 2 years of service on Afghan soil, Morozov had learned the tricks of the bandit minemakers, trained by instructors from abroad, not from books but in practice.

He was able, so to speak, to recognize the various mine types at a glance: trip-wire mines, American anti-personnel bounding mines, Italian mines with pneumatic pull-action fuses, electromechanically-actuated British mines. Their structures were clearly impressed on his memory.

Now Morozov had to deal not with a mine, but with a homemade landmine. An ordinary 30-liter jerrican filled with explosive. And this posed the main difficulty. The landmine of unknown design could be fitted with double and treble action fuses. The slightest careless move, a blow on the mine's body or a movement, could cause an explosion.

Probing the body with delicate movements, Morozov understood: The bandits had prepared a surprise, and possibly more than one. "And more than likely it is down there, at the bottom," Svyatoslav thought.

Morozov started digging a shallow trench beneath the mine. The white sun had reached its zenith. The scorched rocks were radiating heat, but Morozov did not feel it, nor did he notice the salty sweat on his hot face. Slowly, centimeter by centimeter, he was cutting away at the solid stony ground.

Some 30 minutes passed. The fingers of his left hand were cut and bleeding -- Svyatoslav was saving his right hand to search for the detonator. Suddenly the knife blade stuck something metallic. Svyatoslav cautiously brushed away the soil and saw a cone-shaped body. A shell! Cables led toward it. Next to it was another one, then a third and a fourth.

"So this was what killed the Afghan sappers," he thought sadly. "Shells have been set beneath the landmine. All you need do is lift the body and the detonator capsule will be triggered, and there will be an explosion..." From then on Svyatoslav executed each movement with microscopic precision.

Morozov's fingers deftly ran along the bottom of the landmine and came across two thin wires. They led to the supplementary fuse. Cautiously drawing the wires from underneath the mine, he separated them.

Afterwards, just as cautiously, Morozov felt each shell with his fingertips and withdrew the fuse from the TNT block. Only then was it possible to dismantle the remaining devices.

It took the sappers only a few minutes to pull out the landmine with their grapnel and dig out the shells. But before doing this, Morozov gathered the group around the defused landmine, and each sapper repeated the operations carried out by the commander -- they had to dismantle another 10 dangerous devices and several dozen shells.

At last Morozov withdrew to the shadow of the rocks. The Afghan soldiers and villagers gathered around him. Silently, without saying a word, Lt Col (Kabir Nabi) shook his scratched hands for a long time. He then drew the officer toward him and embraced him:

"Thank you, Svyatoslav, thank you!"

The sun had almost set and the rocks were casting long shadows when the helicopters took off. Before taking its flight path, the craft flew low over the familiar winding road. As though by command Morozov and the others looked out the portholes. The first vehicles were on their way to Asmar among clouds of gray dust...

GRISHIN RECEIVES VIETNAM CP DELEGATION 4 JUN

PM071321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 4 June, V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received a delegation from the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Hanoi city committee headed by Tran Tan, candidate member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi city party committee.

COMMUNIQUE ON TV DELEGATION'S NEW ZEALAND VISIT

PM070917 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 26 May carries on page 3 a 600-word unattributed "Joint Communique" on the visit by a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary S.V. Kozlov to New Zealand.

According to the communique, the two sides "reached agreement that both organizations will support all positive initiatives" aimed at preserving peace and for disarmament, and "declared that the Soviet and New Zealand trade unions will continue to struggle for the comprehensive development of the unity of action of working people and trade unions of all countries for the sake of preventing the threat of war, for disarmament, and for broad cooperation between states with different social systems."

The communique goes on to note the need for joint actions by working people, the importance of the Pacific trade union conference planned for September 1984, the two sides' desire to step up preparations for the Delhi Asian trade union conference planned for 1985, and their satisfaction with the development of mutual relations.

BRIEFS

FLIGHTS TO SRV -- Regular IL-86 flights have started between Moscow and Ho Chi Minh. This will facilitate the expansion of air communications between the two countries and of cooperation between their airlines. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 6 Jun 84 LD]

LIGACHEV RECEIVES CSSR FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL

LD072259 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2036 GMT 7 Jun 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, Comrade Bochonek, general secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, visited the USSR 3-7 June. He had talks in the CPSU Central Committee and the State Committee for Science and Technology, met with activists of the Moscow Oblast Department of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, and visited several industrial and agricultural enterprises in Moscow City and Moscow Oblast.

On 6 June, Comrade Bochonek was received by Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

SED DELEGATION VISITS USSR 28 MAY-1 JUNE

PM071532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of SED party workers headed by J. Hoernig, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee Science Department, visited the Soviet Union from 28 May through 1 June and familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in directing the development of science and higher education.

The German conrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Moscow Gorkom, and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and visited a number of VUZes in Moscow and Tbilisi.

The SED delegation was received by N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. V.A. Medvedev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, as well as E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks, which were held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

SOVIET-POLISH TRADE UNION SEMINAR HELD

PM071123 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Jun 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Soviet-Polish Trade Union Seminar"]

[Text] "Trade Unions' Place and Role in Socialist Society" is the theme of a joint Soviet-Polish trade union seminar that opened yesterday at the N.M. Shvernik Higher School of the Trade Union Movement. Taking part in the seminar's work are responsible Soviet trade union workers, employees of the Higher School of the Trade Union Movement, and over 50 representatives of Polish trade unions. The participants in the seminar are to hear a number of reports devoted to various aspects of the Soviet trade unions' activity and visit Moscow enterprises to familiarize themselves with the work of primary trade union organizations.

The seminar opening was addressed by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus; V.G. Shorin, rector of the N.M. Shvernik Higher School of the Trade Union Movement; and by Henryk (Rot), the leader of the Polish trade union delegation and chairman of the Federation of Higher School and Scientific Institution Trade Union Workers.

ARMENIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

GF061947 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Fadey Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, received today Ferenc Lombos, chairman of Hungarian Gyor-Sopron County Council, and the country party delegation led by him. A friendly talk was held, during which Comrade Sarkisyan briefed the guests on Soviet Armenia's successes in the development of the economy, science and culture in the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples. He noted that Soviet-Hungarian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is always expanding and the fraternal relations between Hungary, Soviet Armenia, and Gyor-Sopron County are consolidating.

Participating in the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, were Yuriy K Khodzhamiryan, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; Levon Manaseryan, chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department; and other officials.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SOVIET-YUGOSLAV CULTURAL TIES

PM310902 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 May in its Morning Edition, carries on page 5 under the heading "Fruitful Contacts," a 1,000-word article by Yu. Kirichenko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Department of Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, pegged to the 10th anniversary of the signing in Belgrade of the Agreement on Cooperation in the Sphere of Culture, Science, and Education between the USSR and the SFRY. Kirichenko outlines areas of cultural cooperation between the two countries, such as culture festivals in the respective republics, theater exchanges, book publishing, and scientific exchanges. He concludes that the two countries' cultural and scientific cooperation "promotes mutual enrichment" by their cultures and helps to "strengthen mutually advantageous Soviet-Yugoslav relations and step up the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war."

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY SMUGGLERS UNCOVERED IN SFRY

PM071648 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "TANJUG Announcement"]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun -- According to TANJUG reports, during May and early June, Yugoslav internal affairs organs uncovered several underground groups in numerous areas engaged in smuggling counterfeit U.S. dollars and West German marks from abroad for later sale.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN SPEECH TO IRISH PARLIAMENT

Zorin: No Change in U.S. Stand

LD072152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The bourgeois mass media have launched a propaganda campaign around the speech made by U.S. President Reagan to the Irish Parliament. Over to Soviet television political observer Valentin Zorin:

Hello, comrades. Attempts really are being made to present Reagan's speech to the Irish parliamentarians as almost a new landmark in Washington's political course, as testifying to his readiness to take important steps to solve the problems of limiting nuclear weapons.

However, in reality there is absolutely nothing new in the U.S. President's position. Having announced that he is ready to end the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe, Reagan immediately accompanies this with reservations that utterly reduce the entire widely broadcast statement to nothing. He insists on renewing the Geneva negotiations on U.S. conditions, while the deployment of U.S. missiles would be continued, meaning that the negotiations would have to be, not about mutual curtailments of arms, but about the deployment of new U.S. missiles. Only then, if Washington considers itself satisfied, it might perhaps end the deployment of missiles in Europe.

That the Washington administration is in fact not even contemplating an end to the deployment of missiles, even less their withdrawal, is testified to by the facts. In his widely advertised speech, the U.S. President did not find it necessary to renounce a single one of his strategic or ideological doctrines. He did not reply to any Soviet proposal aimed at curtailing the arms race.

Washington is not changing its position, but strengthening its demagogy. And what important change could there be? A curious detail: So that the U.S. allies would not misinterpret the President's speech to the Irish Parliament, and to ensure that -- Heaven forbid -- they would not take his phraseology seriously, official U.S. representatives -- as REUTER reports -- confidentially assured them that the speech did not reflect any kind of change or new initiative in U.S. policy.

Why then was the whole undertaking -- with the routine dash of presidential pseudo-peace-loving rhetoric -- necessary? Mainly to mislead the public, the U.S. voters above all. As the facts prove, the leaders of Reagan's election staff are not at all convinced that victory at the November elections is safely in their pocket. With the approach of election day, THE WASHINGTON POST notes, the President is becoming increasingly sensitive to charges that his tough approach to relations with the Soviet Union has increased the risk of war. Many Americans are alarmed that there is a politician in the White House who is dangerous for peace.

However, the fate of "world peace is too important to be turned into grounds for verbal exercises. From Washington, the peoples want not loud words about good will, but real proof of such good will.

'Nuclear Stick' U.S. Policy

LD071404 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Two years ago the President of the United States while on a tour of Europe made a speech in the British Parliament in which he called for a "crusade" against socialism. At present Ronald Reagan is in Europe again but this time he has arrived not in the bellicose armour of a "crusader" but in the attire of a sort of "universal peace-lover" who is concerned with nothing else but peace and "resumption of dialogue" between West and East. What are the U.S. President's positions in actual fact?

The answer to this question should be sought, of course, not in rhetoric, even if it comes directly from the occupant of the White House, but in the real policy of the United States and in the activities which Washington practises in the international arena. What is the essence, the pivot of that policy? Today, like yesterday, the pivot of that policy is in the fact that the ruling circles of the United States orient themselves in the international arena only to force, and regards the "nuclear stick" as the main instrument of their aggressive foreign-policy course.

The thesis of reliance on military might and of building it up in every way and on diktat with regard to sovereign states runs throughout the final communique and declaration written at Washington's bidding and adopted at the NATO Council's recently-concluded session in Washington. And, the truth is, it was difficult to expect anything different from the NATO forum. A programme for the "rearmament of America", which is intended for years ahead, has been worked out and is being implemented in the United States. The programme will cost the U.S. taxpayers an astronomical sum exceeding 2,000,000 million dollars. It is also known that, although the U.S. nuclear arsenals are filled to capacity, Washington as if in a kind of frenzy continues to speed up the military production conveyors, launching into production new and new types of weapons -- nuclear and chemical, space-based and so-called "conventional" ones. The United States, according to the data of the press, spends approximately 45,000 million dollars every year for the production and storage of nuclear weapons alone!

Some people in the West, commenting on the U.S. President's speech in Dublin, maintain that he, don't you see, has shown some "new initiative" connected with the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. However, whatever an objective view one takes of the respective section of Ronald Reagan's speech, it is impossible to find anything "new" in it. On the contrary: It is clear from the speech that the United States intends to continue at an accelerated pace to turn Western Europe into a launching site for its new first-strike weapons. U.S. "Pershings" and cruise missiles are obviously the unfit supports for an East-West bridge the building of which the U.S. President ostensibly advocates.

Whatever the angle from which one looks at the dove-like pronouncements in Dublin by the head of the Washington administration, they just don't tally with one another! As far as the real political views and positions of Ronald Reagan are concerned, they are set out not in those speeches of his which are obviously designed "for export" but in pronouncements he makes "in private", so to say.

Some of such pronouncements of the President have been quoted, for example, by THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper which on April 8 carried an article by Ronnie Dugger, the author of the book entitled "On Reagan: The Man and His Presidency". It is clear from Mr Dugger's article that the U.S. President considers a nuclear war quite possible and probable. In the past years the President prophesied a "nuclear armageddon" at least five times. Mr Dugger wrote that the President's words in many respects remind one of the discourses by those theologians who predict an inevitable final battle between good and evil.

Considering that it was precisely the Soviet Union and socialism that the U.S. President declared to be "the focus of evil", then how, query, should one understand his prophecies about the "coming armageddon"? As another plan for a nuclear attack on the USSR, an attack which, as Mr Dugger quoted Ronald Reagan as saying, may occur already within the lifespan of the present generation?

Facts indicate that the U.S. ruling circles, although they try to conceal their designs behind the pseudopeaceable verbal jugglery, in actual fact continue to steer the old course, the aggressive and dangerous one which arouses an increasing concern among peoples.

No Concrete Proposal From U.S.

PM071553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by political observer V. Matveyev: "An Empty Nut; on the U.S. President's Speech in Dublin"]

[Text] It is said that time changes people and that under the impact of life's lessons, even those most resolute in their views may change. That does indeed happen, but can it be applied to the present White House chief? Engaging in wishful thinking or deliberately sinning against the truth, some commentators in the Western bourgeois press and some politicians of a NATO bent, having familiarized themselves with President Reagan's speech in the Irish Parliament on 4 June, are hastening to announce that the leader of the U.S. Administration has finally made the "turn" they desired toward seeking mutually acceptable accords and agreements with the Soviet Union, primarily on curbing the arms race.

People recall that the same figure spoke 2 years ago in the British Parliament, where he was unstinting in unbridled epithets addressed to the forces of socialism and proclaimed his "crusade" against those forces, and by doing so greatly embarrassed some respectable denizens of Westminster Palace who realized what such "crusades" would mean in the nuclear age.

And now Reagan is on West European soil again. This time, speaking from the rostrum of the Parliament in Dublin, he was careful not to resort to the expressions and epithets he had unleashed 2 years before in London in proclaiming his "crusade," which failed to generate enthusiasm even among the United States' closest NATO partners. Nonetheless, he is not totally renouncing this theme, but is continuing to speak of a "crusade," "democracy," and so forth.

Perhaps it would not be worth dwelling on these exercises had the speaker not here too made some notable admissions characterizing his real train of thought, his raised fist [zamakh], so to speak.

From the above-mentioned rostrum in Dublin, phrases were heard concerning "growing room" for..."the cause of freedom" as it is freely, or to be more precise, arbitrarily interpreted by the present White House chief, who ordered the dispatch of the U.S. military armada to the shores of Grenada. The island's occupation, according to Reagan, means "growing room" to establish systems dear to his heart as a champion of the interests of monopoly capital. The White House is looking even further than Grenada for the sake of this same "lebensraum" [in German in original] for the "liberty" of monopoly enterprise.

In commenting on this speech by Reagan, bourgeois press commentators in the West, endeavoring to add lustre to it (although even among these commentators there are many who are interpreting it in a highly restrained or even critical spirit), prefer, for understandable reasons, not to touch on that section that mentions the "crusade." Instead they have selected another section of the speech for praise, in which the speaker touches on some current international problems, in particular U.S. relations with our country.

This is not the first time in recent weeks that the U.S. President has expatiated on the subject of the "desirability" of dialogue between the two countries. But, as the Russian proverb has it, fine words butter no parsnips. And Western European figures close to Washington have repeatedly pointed out that these statements of Reagan's are not being backed up by specific practical steps and proposals.

This time the White House chief decided, with his West European audience in mind, to attempt to impart a semblance of "substance" to his speech. It is reported that "thorough work" went into its contents. CBS-TV correspondent B. Plant, who was present when the speech was delivered, noted: "The President's speech was prepared most thoroughly in order to soften the impression in Europe that he is a man who is always ready 'to press the button....'"

Are there any new elements at all in this speech? Let us examine its contents specifically from this viewpoint. The Western bourgeois press organs, which would like to present the visitor to West Europe from across the ocean in a favorable light, as if by command, draw attention to that part of the speech focusing on the United States' readiness to discuss the question of the non-use of force in Europe. At first glance, it seems as if this is some kind of positive change in the U.S. Government's position. After all, it did claim quite recently that such a pledge would be of a "propaganda nature." Does this mean that Washington has now changed its stance on this issue? Not at all [kak by ne tak].

The White House chief's words present the issue in a highly original manner: It appears that, in order for the United States to enter into talks on this problem, the Soviet Union must comply with certain conditions laid down by Washington. So what emerges? Where is the principle of equal rights for the sides? Why should the Soviet Union alone be interested in the non-use of force in Europe, while the United States -- in exchange for its agreement to discuss this issue -- is entitled to demand some kind of "concessions" from us?

In this connection, the U.S. President dilated on the "importance" of measures and steps that "would build effective barriers against the use of force in Europe." But the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist states participating in the Stockholm conference, has already put forward a series of practical recommendations and proposals in this respect, helping to build confidence in the military sphere in the European Continent. Why did the White House chief pass them over in silence?

It follows from what has already been said that on this issue, which is of foremost significance for Europe's fate, the U.S. President is -- to say the least -- playing hide-and-seek by paying lip service to the principle of the non-use of force in Europe while in practice again manifesting his obstructionist stance.

Nor can we fail to devote attention to the fact that this speech does not contain a single word about non-first-use by the states possessing nuclear weapons, of this means of mass destruction. And this, of course, is not an accidental failure to mention something. Despite appeals by many influential politicians, including some in the United States itself, to follow the USSR's example and give such a pledge, leading U.S. figures are unwilling to give even an inch on this issue, which perturbs the majority of governments in the world, as well as the broad strata of the public.

How then is it possible to speak of the "non-use of force" while the most destructive weapons would seem to be excluded from this principle!

On nuclear weapons in Europe -- that is, on the key issue for the continent's peaceful future -- the U.S. President spoke as if some fateful force had pushed him, against his own will, to start a new round of the arms race in that sphere. It appears that the United States "had no desire to deploy these missiles".... Had the author of the speech actually forgotten that as long ago as last summer the first components for the new missiles started being shipped to the British Isles and the FRG? The most obvious haste was manifested in this respect. And that was at a time when the Geneva talks were still in progress.

Now Reagan is expatiating yet again on the U.S. Government's readiness to once again come to the conference table. But with what? With what baggage? He states: "I am ready to stop the deployment of our intermediate-range missiles in Europe and even to remove those already deployed in the event a verifiable and fair agreement is achieved."

As a rule, the commentaries of Western observers who claim that there is a "change in Washington's position" on this question only quote the first part of that statement. The second, which nullifies the first, is dropped. What lies behind what Reagan calls a "fair agreement?" He does not explain. However, the crux of the matter is precisely this: Many months of talks in Geneva clearly showed that the United States would like to come to an arrangement with the Soviet side on the number of Pershing II and cruise missiles being installed in Western Europe -- first-strike weapons targeted on the socialist states. People in official Washington do not even want to hear about an agreement aimed at preserving the existing balance of forces in Europe on the basis of lower levels of nuclear missile weapons in order to subsequently work toward totally ridding Europe of mass destruction weapons.

Has there been a change in this negative U.S. approach that doomed the Geneva talks to an impasse and to be broken off? None. Reagan's speech contains no indications of any concrete proposals on how to work toward a "fair agreement."

But it does contain the references -- hackneyed, by now -- to the "importance of resuming talks." And this is at a time when the Pentagon has already sited dozens of new missiles at combat positions in Western Europe and intends, as is clear from the communique of the recent NATO Council session, to deploy more than 500 of these missiles in 1984-1985. So, talks are to be accompanied by the thunder of nuclear-tipped American missiles being shipped to Western Europe, to the close approaches to the Warsaw Pact countries! So much for the "good will" of the leader of the American Administration -- the "good will" that has given rise to such an upsurge in the Western public movement against the U.S. militarist course!

Such is the verbal form of the U.S. President's propagandist and demagogic speech, and its real essence. You can toss up an empty nut like a ball, but that won't make it any heavier.

PRAVDA Comparison on Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 June in its First Edition on page 5 carries an editorial article titled "Still No Serious Approach To Be Seen." It has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 7 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 2, under the subheading "PRAVDA Cited on Speech," and reveals the following variations:

In paragraph eight, line one, PRAVDA reads: ... the President is obviously striving to create ... (substituting "obviously" for "apparently");

In paragraph nine, line two, PRAVDA reads ... NATO's espionage program, which they call "transparency," which has nothing ... (adding clause).

FRANCE PRESSURED TO CONFORM TO U.S. POLICY

LD072356 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] According to the paper OUEST FRANCE, Defense Minister Charles Hernu has said France is capable of producing the neutron bomb. This information indirectly confirms the many suppositions formed in France and Australia that France has carried out neutron bomb tests at its nuclear test sites recently. Not 2 days go by without French representatives speaking in favor of increasing France's nuclear capacity. Unbelievable but true. The Socialist Party leaders, who in their speeches often quote Jean Jaures, the great fighter against militarism, literally fight with rightwing party leaders over [word indistinct] patriotism.

In the last 3 years, France's military spending has risen more rapidly than other budgetary expenditures, and the current 5-year military program is the biggest and the most large-scale of the nuclear and conventional arms race ever adopted by France.

Despite protests from many other countries in the world, France continues to conduct atomic and neutron bomb tests in Polynesia. Although formally absent from the NATO military organization, France spends almost 4 percent of its gross national product on military objectives, more than many West Eruopean countries. Per capita military spending has overtaken all the other countries of West Euorpe. At the same time, the France of postwar times has never known such an increase in unemployment, which has reached the level of the great crisis years 1929-30. To hear the bellicose speeches of certain French personalities, one cannot but wonder who benefits from this militarist fever? Who threatens France's security and independence? Who seeks to drag France into military adventures?

It is clear that the arms race benefits those who profit from it -- the military-industrial circles and the political forces linked with it; these same forces who always spoke against detente, seeing it as a one-way street; these same circles who tried to wreck the Helsinki conference and described the conference's Final Act as a new Munich; these same forces who have always tried to prevent the promotion of mutually advantageous Soviet-French cooperation, notably the contract for the supply of Soviet gas to France. And today they oppose the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by President Francois Mitterrand.

The threat to France's independence and security, the true threat, comes from those who have never stopped trying to impose new nuclear missiles on the countries of West Europe, for whom West Europe is above all a theater for limited nuclear war and the West European countries are docile vassals. The U.S. leaders increase their pressures on France, seeking to submit its policy to the interests of NATO and to integrate its Armed Forces into the NATO military system. One of NATO's most recent actions along these lines is its attempt to impose on France the U.S.-produced flying radar AWACS on France and thereby tie the French Armed Forces, and above all its nuclear weapons, to the Atlantic system controlled by the United States.

The U.S. Administration seeks to drag France and its other NATO partners into military actions in various parts of the world, whether in Lebanon, Chad, or the Persian Gulf. Reagan enjoys making other countries his cat's paw and applying his policy of the great power under the cover of Atlantic solidarity.

In the economic field, the United States has not only refused all West European countries concessions, but continues to encroach upon their traditional market in the fields of aeronautics, data processing, the automotive industry and textiles, agricultural production, etc.

The U.S. Administration has not given up its attempts, if not to block, at least to limit economic exchanges of France and the other West European countries with the USSR, which would further bore into the French external trade deficit. At the same time, the American market is surrounded by ever more numerous protectionist measures. Speculation and the inflated rate of exchange for the dollar on the international market causes ever greater concern for France and the other West European countries. It is not by mere chance that President Mitterrand described the monetary instability and U.S. currency fluctuations as a major danger. The international monopolies controlled by the Americans increase their attacks on the French national economy and the state of the franc, quite obviously seeking to aggravate economic difficulties, destabilize the political situation, and cause democratic reforms to fail.

As for the Soviet Union, it threatens nobody. Our country considers France not as an adversary, but a partner in mutually advantageous egalitarian cooperation. As the Soviet leaders have stated on several occasions, we are against a competition in enhancing the nuclear potential, against the policy of economic boycott and discrimination, but for a constructive and honest dialogue. Today, when danger again weighs on the European Continent, certain historical teachings are more current than ever. There is one which recalls Soviet-French cooperation as one of the most important factors in contributing to peace and security in Europe.

NETHERLANDS POLITICIANS DIVIDED OVER MISSILES

LD071624 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The Hague June 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Pivovarov reports: Dutch politicians are ever more divided over the decision, passed by the government, not to commence the deployment in the near future of U.S. cruise missiles in Holland, as was demanded from the country by the Reagan administration and the NATO leadership, but to adjourn the examination of this issue till November 1985 and resolve it depending on the obtaining international situation.

The openly pro-NATO forces see in this decision a postponement to which they have to reconcile themselves in fear of a cabinet crisis and a collapse of the right of centre coalition which, according to the latest public opinion polls, is rapidly losing voters' confidence. These polls indicate that if early parliamentary elections are called, the majority of seats will go to the opposition Labour Party which opposes consistently and firmly the siting of missiles in Holland at any time and under any circumstances.

Although the Dutch Government has decided not to commence the deployment of missiles, the struggle by the anti-war forces in Holland for the final and unconditional rejection of the missile deployment continues unabated. The national coordinating committee "No -- to Cruise Missiles", in which all anti-war organisations, six political parties, trade unions and the church are represented, has decided to stage on June 13 a mass march to the Dutch parliament in The Hague, which will be voting on that day on the government decision. Tens of thousands of Dutch men and women have already expressed their views on this issue by taking part in demonstrations which were held these days in Amsterdam, near the Woendsrecht Airforce base and other places and were keynoted by the slogan "No missiles, neither today, nor in the future".

On June 12, during the opening of the parliamentary debates on the government decision, the joint committee "Stop the Neutron Bomb, Stop the Nuclear Arms Race" has decided to hold a day of struggle against the deployment of American missiles.

SLANDER OVER MOSCOW DEATH OF UK CITIZEN REFUTED

LD071803 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 7 Jun 84

["Another Falsification" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- It is not the first time that adversaries of the socialist system resort to slander and falsification, but this time they surpassed themselves in the zeal of anti-Sovietism, put everything topsy-turvy, not stopping at insulting the memory of a citizen of their country.

The essence of the matter is simple. People die of some or other causes, and sometimes even commit suicide. This is nothing unusual for the capitalist world, for Great Britain as well.

Denis Skinner represented the interests of British firms and bands in Moscow for about ten years and seemed to be quite inconsipicuous among other businessmen.

In the morning of June 17, 1983, Skinner's body was found in a courtyard under the windows of his 12-story apartment.

As it is required in such cases, representatives of the procurator's office and militia arrived on the spot, officials of the British Embassy in Moscow -- Consul S. Bonde and Counsellor D. Beattie were called. Everything has been inspected and recorded. To enter the Skinner's apartment was a difficulty: it was locked from inside and the chain was fastened. A forensic medical examination was done. British representatives took part in it. No-one had any doubt that the person died non-violent death. The body was taken to Britain. Everything seemed absolutely clear.

Nearly a year has passed since then and mystifications were started. Inventions and guesses with vague references to mysterious "sources" appear now in one British newspaper, now in another: It turns out, so they claim, that Skinner was killed in Moscow. And for what reason, what do you think? The first version launched was that he knew a member of the personnel of the British Embassy in Moscow to be a spy, whether for the British intelligence or for the special services of some other country, it is not quite clear. Then they went so far as to allege that he had warned his embassy that there was a Soviet agent in the British security service in London, and that, therefore, he feared for his life. Many other things were invented.

Perhaps, the matter is not worth to be mentioned. But, as it turned out, the coroner's court in Croydon, on no clear grounds, recently ruled that Skinner's death was a case of homicide. And the court is an institution which is believed to be taking decisions not rashly, but having thoroughly considered every circumstance. Then why should it assume such a stand in this case?

It is quite apparent that the death of a British citizen is an internal affair of the British.

But now that the British mass media, not without the backing from the official authorities, are using this case in an anti-Soviet slanderous campaign, distorting everything, it would be quite suitable to recall that, as it was widely known, Skinner shortly before his death went on a spree with chance acquaintances, squandering money which was untypical of him, or appeared inside the British Embassy from which he was secretly taken under the cover of night to an apartment of one of the British diplomats after which he appeared in an extremely depressed mood.

In this connection, there are things that are not clear: if the man, as somebody asserts, feared for his life and addressed his embassy on this matter, then why did high officials not take measures to ensure the man's safety?

There are other circumstances that make one think that if there is any mystery in Skinner's death, the clue to it is not where Western journalists and the coroner's court look for it but rather in the annals of the official British institutions.

The British official authorities came out more than once with assurances about the intention to develop normal relations with the Soviet Union. This road meets the interests of peace and mutual understanding among peoples. A barrier must be placed to lies and slander based on various sordid insinuations.

SOVIET WARSHIPS TO VISIT HELSINKI MID-JUNE

PM070933 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Warships' Visit to Finland"]

[Text] Under an accord between the USSR and Finland, a detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the training ship Smolnyy and the patrol ship Svirepyy under the command of Admiral V.A. Samoylov, commander of the Red Banner Leningrad Naval Base, will pay an official friendly visit to the port of Helsinki from 11 through 15 June.

SOVIET-FINNISH COMMISSION ON SCIENCE MEETS

LD071257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The 30th session of the Soviet-Finnish Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Helsinki today. Its participants studied the further expansion of bilateral ties in science and technology and the implementation of long-term programs and agreements. They discussed the activities of the commission's working groups. The final communique of the session stresses that the results of the talks between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President Mauno Koivisto of the Finnish Republic, which were held in April this year, gave fresh impetus to the stable development of good-neighborly Soviet-Finnish cooperation.

Marchuk Meets With Koivisto

LD071727 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1408 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Helsinki, 7 Jun (TASS) -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who was here on an official visit at the invitation of the Government of Finland, left Helsinki today.

During the visit, G. Marchuk was received by President of the Finnish Republic Mauno Koivisto. During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on the development of scientific and technological ties between the two countries, based on the confidence in Soviet-Finnish relations. G. Marchuk also met with Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO TALKS WITH IRAN'S SADR

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 7 June First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report under the headline "Director General of Iran's Foreign Ministry Received." It has been compared with the TASS English report published on page H 1 of the 7 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Iranian Official Delivers Message to Gromyko," revealing the following variations:

The PRAVDA version omits dateline, beginning [Text] The member of...

First paragraph, line three, PRAVDA substitutes "6 June" for "today."

SADR: USSR PREPARED FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS

LD070500 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Mr Sadr, political director general of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday met and had talks with Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, during his visit to Moscow. During the meeting, which was also attended by the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR, a written message of "Ali Akbar Velayati, our country's minister of foreign affairs, was handed to the Soviet foreign minister. Talks were then held on relations between the two countries and on the imposed war. During the meeting, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs said: The Soviet leaders are prepared to have friendly relations with Iran.

Mr Sadr also had a meeting with Mr (?Markov), USSR deputy minister of energy. During the meeting the two countries' economic relations were reviewed and the two sides expressed the desire to expand relations.

The political director general of our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs also met with Georgiy Korniyenko, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. During the 75-minute meeting, the stances of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to international problems and Persian Gulf incidents were amply explained. The USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs then said: We support respect for the freedom of navigation in all open seas, including the Persian Gulf. At the same time, we will oppose every step taken by foreign countries in that region, even with the aim of establishing security in the Persian Gulf.

PENTAGON SPOKESMAN ON U.S. INTERESTS IN GULF

LD080639 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 8 TASS -- A Pentagon official spokesman has stated that the United States was ready to employ all possible means to defend U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf. He said it was exactly for this purpose that four U.S. frigates and a destroyer were dispatched to that region and are now on around-the-clock combat patrol there.

The Pentagon spokesman made it clear that the Pentagon would consider any incident with any of the ships flying the U.S. flag as a "threat" to such U.S. interests.

U.S. GULF ACTIONS SEEN AS PART OF SERIOUS PLOT

LD072026 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The reported shooting down of two Iranian military aircraft by Saudi fighters over Saudi territorial waters can only arouse concern both in the Arab Gulf countries as well as the world public opinion in general.

This is quite understandable because this dogfight has shown the growing threat of the internationalization of the Gulf war and the escalation of military operations and the great threat the development of events poses to the destiny of the region.

All rational people and true friends of the peoples of the region have called on the region's countries to show the maximum possible sense of responsibility and restraint. But they in Washington seem to be content. The news of the Gulf air battle was received by the Pentagon with unconcealed joy, as reported an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent. A senior Pentagon officer declared in the brevity characterizing statements by the military: At last, it has happened! This is also understandable, because the United States has been doing all it can to further inflame the Iraqi-Iranian war. Washington and its allies obstruct at the level of international organizations all attempts or initiatives aimed at putting an end to the conflict.

The United States encourages the Western countries and Israel to supply the warring parties with offensive weapons. Furthermore, the Pentagon has been feverishly escalating U.S. military presence in the region. This inflames things even more.

As it seeks to widen the scope of the conflict and to internationalize it, the United States has been jumping from one adventure to another. It whimsically imposed naval and air patrols in the region, in addition to imposing its protection on oil tankers passing through the Gulf. Some American officials went so far as to openly call on the Arab countries to flex their military muscles. In short, we are being faced with provocative statements and actions of extreme gravity.

It seems that the current pleasure of the Pentagon stems first and foremost from the fact that the new provocative trick has worked. It must be added that the men of the Pentagon do not even try to conceal their direct participation in what has happened in the skies over Saudi territorial waters. A U.S. Defense Department spokesman affirmed that the AWACS aircraft and the American experts in them directed the F-16 fighter aircraft to theri targets, while American aircraft refueled these fighters a few minutes before the attack.

All this indicates that the United States is stubbornly bent on escalating tension in the region and creating conditions which the imperialists can use as a pretext to justify open armed intervention in the Gulf.

Now that the Lebanese door has slammed in the face of the Americans in the Arab world, they are now trying to sneak in from the other side.

The Arabs are aware that the United States is rushing into the area not to defend the interests of the region's peoples, but to protect its own imperialist ambitious interests -- economically, militarily, or politically. For some time, Washington has been anxious to impose its control over the oil wealth of the Arab countries. The United States does not care about guaranteeing oil supplies for itself as much as it cares about having the ability to [word indistinct] its West European and Japanese allies, who secure 75-90 percent of their needs in oil products from the Gulf region itself.

Furthermore, American imperialism sees its direct infiltration into the region as a means of harassing the Arab national liberation movement and for dominating and controlling the region without hindrance.

The region is also tempting to Washington because it sees it as a most favorable bridgehead for achieving the strategic objectives of the U.S. Administration, which is moving toward open confrontation with the socialist world.

These American actions in the Gulf cover a serious imperialist plot against the national interests of the Near East and Middle East and against peace in general.

Progressive forces in the region see their principal duty in checking this plot and preventing themselves from being dragged into this grave imperialist trick.

IRANIAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXCLUSIVE ZONE NOTED

LD071802 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad June 7 TASS -- A regular report of the Supreme Military Command of Iraq on combat operations at the Iranian-Iraqi front says that in the past day the Iraqi troops dealt a number of blows at the enemy group in the northern section, inflicting losses in manpower and materiel. At night the Iraqi artillery shelled "separate targets" in the Iranian cities at Dezful, Masjed-e Soleyman and Nahavand.

Many apartment houses, administrative buildings, schools and other civilian objects in Basra, Mandali and Zurbatiyah were destroyed by the fire of Iranian long-range artillery pieces. About 140 persons were killed and wounded.

Nicosia June 7 TASS -- According to Radio Tehran, last night planes of the Iraqi Air Force raided the city of Nahavand, Iran. As a result of the bombing, over 270 persons were killed and wounded. Many structures were destroyed.

Iran has announced the setting up of an "exclusive zone" in the strategic part of the Persian Gulf -- the Strait of Hormuz, the Tehran-based newspaper AZADEGAN reports. From now on all the ships that enter the zone are to be examined by Iranian customs officers, and the cargoes intended for Iraq are to be confiscated.

Washington June 7 TASS -- a correspondent of the CBS television company reports from the Persian Gulf area that U.S. warships are involved more actively in the situation than it could be noticed before. He points out that the U.S. is expanding the patrol zone, moving further to the north. Apart from it, CBS reports with reference to the information received at the U.S. Department of State that the Reagan administration worked out instructions which envisage the changing of the functions of U.S. ships deployed in the Persian Gulf. If these changes are put into effect, the U.S. ships will escort not only tankers bringing fuel for the military needs of the U.S., but also other "neutral" vessels.

As is known, under the pretext of "ensuring the freedom of maritime traffic," the Pentagon concentrated in the Persian Gulf zone the naval armada which includes aircraft carriers, frigates, destroyers and other warships. This creates a real threat of an open U.S. armed intervention in the affairs of the countries of the region.

IZVESTIYA ON SAUDI DOWNING OF IRANIAN FIGHTERS

PM080804 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Hostilities"]

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 6 Jun -- Riyadh radio, citing a Defense and Aviation Ministry spokesman, has reported that yesterday the Saudi Air Force shot down over the country's territorial waters an unidentified aircraft heading for the Saudi coast.

New York, 6 Jun -- According to an ABC TV report Saudi fighters over the Persian Gulf yesterday downed two Iranian F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers. The TV company noted that the planes were guided onto the target with the aid of a U.S. AWACS radar intelligence and long-range early warning plane patrolling in the region.

The reports on the incident followed hard on the Pentagon announcement to transfer improved AWACS planes, capable of detecting not only airborne but maritime targets, to Saudi Arabia. A Pentagon spokesman stressed that "in the event of a threat to U.S. shipping" the crews of these planes would be able to contact directly the U.S. warships cruising in the region.

Washington has recently been pushing ahead to build up its naval might of the Southwest Asian coastline. There are seven U.S. destroyers and frigates in the Persian Gulf escorting the U.S. Navy tankers that call there. A major U.S. armada headed by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk is concentrated nearby in the Arabian Sea. According to press reports it has been joined by the aircraft carrier America which, together with four escorts, has been transferred to this region from the Mediterranean. CBS TV notes that whereas before it was assumed that the America would replace the Kitty Hawk, both carriers will now remain in direct proximity to the Persian Gulf "indefinitely."

PENTAGON TO SEND SAUDIS F-15 PARTS, C-130 PLANES

LD071444 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 3 TASS -- The Pentagon has officially notified the U.S. Congress of the Reagan administration's intention to supply Saudi Arabia with spare parts for U.S.-made F-15 fighters which are in service in the Saudi Airforce, as well as with C-130 military transport planes. The deal is worth 131 million dollars. A Pentagon spokesman tried to present this decision as a "routine" one, unrelated to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The news agency UPI points out that one of these days [as received] the Reagan administration supplied, in circumvention of Congress, "Stinger" aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia. The Pentagon also announced the dispatch to that country of sophisticated AWACS planes capable of detecting both aerial and waterborne targets.

SYRIAN MINISTER ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN GULF WAR

PM070934 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 June 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Iran-Iraq: Unpopular War"]

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jun -- The conflict between Iran and Iraq benefits only the forces of imperialism and Zionism and is fundamentally at variance with the interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples.

It is causing enormous calamities and is diverting efforts from the resolution of the urgent problem of the Near East crisis and must therefore be halted as quickly as possible, Syrian Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has stated here. The United States, the minister went on, is using the continuation of the conflict to directly interfere in it and to build up its military presence in the Persian Gulf region.

ISRAEL TO RECEIVE U.S. FIRE-FINDER RADAR SYSTEM

LD070947 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 7 TASS -- The United States has decided to supply Israel with a new fire-finder radar system which will help spot quickly enemy fire emplacements. The Pentagon has announced its intention to supply seven such systems worth 87 million dollars. Fire-finder was first tested by American Marines on Lebanese soil last winter. Now this system will be made available to Israel, the United States' "strategic ally," which continues to wage war against the Lebanese people.

FATAH'S KHALID AL-HASAN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 7 JUN

JN071131 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun (INA) -- Khalid al-Hasan (Abu as-Sa'id), member of the Fatah Central Committee and chairman of the PNC International Relations Committee, arrived here today on a visit of several days.

Al-Hasan, who was joined in Moscow by Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin), member of the Fatah Central Committee, will hold meetings with Soviet officials to continue the political dialogue that began during the visit that a Fatah delegation paid to the USSR last month. The talks will touch on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue, current events in the Arab region, and other topics related to developing Soviet-Palestinian relations.

NURIYEV, OTHERS VISIT EGYPTIAN EMBASSY

LD080853 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ziya Nuriyev, Minister of the USSR Petr Neporozhniy and General Secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry Yuriy Fokin have visited the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Moscow in connection with the death of the Egyptian prime minister, Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi and signed the book of condolences.

ROMBER, CROCKER CITED ON RSA'S NAMIBIA INITIATIVE

LD071724 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 7 TASS -- The Reagan administration has in effect supported Pretoria's provocative call on NATO to get involved in the occupation of Namibia. Declining to comment on the South African diplomatic move, U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romber claimed at a press conference here that the South African Government was acting in accordance with U.S. Security Council Resolution 435, which, as is known, provides for an immediate withdrawal of South African occupation troops from Namibia, for securing free democratic elections there under the control of the international community and for proclaiming Namibia independent.

Many local observers believe that South Africa's call for a multilateral military operation has the White House standing behind it. The so-called Washington declaration which was adopted recently by a session of the NATO Council bluntly spoke about the aggressive bloc's plans to extend the geography of its actions. The U.S. and West European press published reports that at this stage Washington is pressing its NATO allies to engage in greater activity to "insure vital Western interests in Africa."

Paris June 7 TASS -- Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, will confer with the South African prime minister in Italy next week on "the new initiative as regards independence for Namibia," AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reported. According to available data, Crocker will also meet with a number of West European leaders to try and encourage them to "treat Pieter Botha's offer favourably."

CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

PM071215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party officials headed by R.Kh. Abdullayev, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, has returned to Moscow from the People's Republic of Mozambique. The delegation was in Mozambique according to the plan for party links between the CPSU and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party.

The Soviet guests were received by S. Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and Mozambique's president, who emphasized the special importance of the selfless assistance given by the Soviet Union to consolidate the Mozambique people's revolutionary gains. He spoke in favor of the further development of the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party.

The delegation had meetings and talks with representatives of Mozambique's central and local party leadership, visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, and toured the Nampula province.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ZAIRE -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Gerasimovich Filatov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zaire. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Ivan Ivanovich Marchuk from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zaire on his transfer to other work. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 Second Edition p 6 PM]

POLITBURO 7 JUNE SESSION PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM081018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

["In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- At its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed a number of questions connected with preparations for the economic summit meeting of CMEA member-states. Ways to further deepen the Soviet Union's cooperation with the fraternal countries of socialism, of increasing their interaction in solving tasks of making maximum use of the advantages of the socialist mode of production and division of labor in the interests of a steady growth of the living standards of the peoples and increasing the economic might of the member-states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance were outlined.

The Politburo approved the measures worked out by the USSR Council of Ministers to create the necessary conditions for developing international production and scientific-production, intra-branch cooperation, and perfecting direct ties between ministries and enterprises of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries.

The Politburo studied and approved the results of the talks by Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leaders with the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu during which important problems of further developing relations between the CPSU and the RCP, of strengthening cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania in various branches of political, economic and cultural life were discussed, as well as some topical questions of international policy.

The results of Konstantin Chernenko's meeting in Moscow with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov were approved. It was noted that the exchange of views, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and deep mutual understanding, accords with the cardinal interests of the fraternal parties, with the aspirations of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard and approved Andrey Gromyko's information on his talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia William Hayden and also Eduard Shevardnadze's information on the Soviet delegation's participation in the work of the 6th Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation, held in Algiers.

At its meeting the Politburo studied and adopted decisions on a number of other questions of the party's economic and social policy, of deepening cooperation with fraternal countries of socialism, of implementing the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

CHERNENKO, LEADERS SIGN LYULKA OBITUARY

PM071122 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Arkhip Mikhaylovich Lyulka]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Academician Arkhip Mikhaylovich Lyulka, general designer of aircraft engines, Communist, and winner of Lenin and USSR state prizes, died in Moscow 1 June 1984 at the age of 76 after a grave illness.

K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, L.V. Smirnov, G.I. Marchuk, I.F. Dmitriyev, I.S. Silayev, B.P. Bugayev, A.P. Aleksandrov, A.A. Yepishev, P.S. Kutakhov, A.I. Koldunov, V.M. Shabanov, N.S. Stroyev, V.V. Kozlov, A.S. Systsov, A.V. Bolbot, Yu.A. Bardin, M.A. Ilin, Yu.V. Konyshev, Yu.V. Nikitin, V.M. Chepkin, L.M. Shkadov, M.P. Simonov, R.A. Belyakov, G.Ye. Lozinskiy, N.D. Kuznetsov, P.A. Solovyev, V.A. Lotarev, V.G. Stepanov.

VASILYEV CHIEF OF FOOD INDUSTRY MACHINE BUILDING

LD182003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Lev Borisovich Vasilyev USSR Minister of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

Comrade Vasilyev was born in 1925. He is Russian and a member of the CPSU since 1951. He was trained as an engineer-mechanic. He started his labor activity in 1941 as a loader, and he moved up to the post of director of the Moscow Small Displacement Car Works [Zavod Malo-Litrazhnykh Avtomobiley].

In 1968-1983 he was deputy minister of the automotive industry. Afterwards, he first worked as general director of the Kama Association for the Production of Big Load Motor Vehicles and later of the Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Works.

Since 1983 he has been a deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

Lev Borisovich Vasilyev is a Hero of Socialist Labor.

BRIEFS

RODINA SOCIETY MEETS -- Moscow May 22 TASS -- An enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad ("Rodina" society) has been held here. At the meeting, Aleksey Shitikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was elected chairman of the society's Presidium. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 22 May 84 LD]

KAZAKH ISLAMIC MONUMENTS -- Atabay village in Kazakhstan's Chimkent Oblast is a true museum of Islamic communal character. The experts of the Kazakh Committee for Preserving Cultural Monuments have recorded the remains of over 30 mosques in the village, built over the past 900 years. The oldest mosque in Atabay village was built in the 11th century. In the near future this mosque will be repaired and restored using funds. A total of R6,000,000 will be spent for repairing and restoring historic monuments in Kazakh SSR during the current year. This figure is twice as much as that allocated for the same purpose 5 years ago. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 May 84 GF]

ARMENIAN TELEVISION RELAY -- A television relay station was commissioned today in Martuni, Armenia, bringing color reception of the All-Union First Program. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 30 May 84 LD]

HIGHER YIELD URGED; 10TH 5-YEAR TARGETS NOT MET

PM080836 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Non-Chernozem Grain"]

[Excerpts] There is a variety of colors on the Non-Chernozem palette at the moment. As elsewhere throughout the country, fieldwork is continuing here. Many farms have completed top-dressing of winter crops and sowing of spring crops at the best times. Much is being done to improve farming techniques and assimilate progressive labor organization methods, including the collective contract. All this is to ensure higher returns per hectare and increase agricultural production.

The fate of the next harvest is being decided now. This obliges the masters of the fields to work especially intensively and to set examples of proprietorial concern for grain and land. The conditions under which farmers are working are varied. Here it is particularly important to rely on the best available experience and on scientific recommendations, and to apply progressive techniques creatively, bearing the actual situation in mind. This approach is currently being adopted by many farmers in Leningrad Oblast, for instance. At the same time, there is evidence of sluggishness in some places, sowings are not properly tended, and weed-control deadlines are not being met.

The country is entitled to expect a more substantial contribution to food resources from the Non-Chernozem rural workers. Their yields are still increasing too slowly. Grain production targets set for the 10th 5-Year Plan have not been met. [as received] Hundreds of sovkhozes and kolkhozes continue to harvest less than 10 quintals of grain per hectare. Leaders of agro-industrial associations and farms must analyze the causes of the lagging in detail and eliminate them as soon as possible.

Ameliorated land is helping substantially to fill the granaries. As the recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session noted, the implementation of the USSR Food Program makes it imperative to raise land reclamation to a qualitatively new level and to exploit its potential more effectively with the aim of increasing agricultural production. After all, ameliorated land, regardless of weather conditions, ensures a good harvest. However, in a number of places, as a result of failure to observe farming techniques, such arable land is "working" only at half capacity. It underproduces on farms in Bryansk, Ryazan, and a number of other oblasts. It is a matter of honor for agronomists to ensure that the contribution of reclaimed land to increased grain production is more substantial. Measures must be adopted to ensure an additional harvest of crop farming products, including by means of second, post-harvest sowings. It is important to prevent harvest losses and fully use everything produced in the fields, meadows, and vegetable plots.

The grain grower today cannot manage without industrial labor methods and a powerful material and technical base for grading, drying, and storing grain. In recent times large-scale cleaning and drying installations, mechanized threshing floors, and capacious storage facilities have gone into service on Non-Chernozem farms. Grain losses have been reduced, its quality and production methods have been improved. Nonetheless, these conditions have not been established everywhere. Considerable harvest losses occur because of failure to ensure timely transportation and preliminary processing. As yet there are few threshing floors and storage facilities in Vladimir, Kirov, Tula, and other oblasts that are equipped according to the last word in technology, to use a familiar phrase. Construction ministries and departments are not providing adequate help to farms in building this kind of facility. Rayon agro-industrial association councils must focus the partners' efforts on the speediest possible consolidation of the grain production base, and work out in time how best to receive and store the harvest.

More grain must be grown. However, at the same time its quality and range must not be forgotten. Taking consumer demand into account, the structure of sowings is also being improved. Definite changes are evident here. There was a time when at a number of places attention to the cultivation of such an important crop as rye had slackened. However, thanks to the measures which have been adopted, average annual purchases of rye have almost doubled already during the current 5-year plan period. Nonetheless, the structure of grain sowings in the zone on the whole still leaves much to be desired. Not enough pulses are grown here, for instance, and in some places buckwheat has been run down to nothing. The situation must be rectified as swiftly as possible.

The Non-Chernozem grain field is in the local party organizations' focus of attention. They are prompting farmers to work with great skill, responsibility for matters with which they have been entrusted, and a desire to augment the glorious traditions of the best workers of this ancient Russian region. Socialist competitions and the publicity it is given, and moral and material incentives -- provided they are handled skillfully -- are a powerful lever in enhancing returns per hectares. Communists are called upon to set an example of shock labor on the grain field, in the workshops, and on the threshing floors.

The Non-Chernozem Zone's wo king people are leading a very busy life just now. They are endeavoring to grow an abundant harvest on every field and to fulfill the pledges for grain sales to the state.

PROBLEMS OF SUPPLY TO AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

PM071011 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 May 84 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Technical Support for the Harvest"]

[Text] The day when the mass gathering of the harvest in the country will begin is not far off. All rural workers are actively preparing for it. They receive considerable assistance in this from the worker collectives of enterprises supplying them with machines, implements, and spare parts. This was said at a routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

It was emphasized that many enterprises have coped successfully with their 4-month targets for production volume and for deliveries of the necessary material resources to rural areas. They include many plants under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. During this period the plan for the manufacture and shipment of spare parts for agricultural machines has been fulfilled 106 percent, and that for spare parts for tractors has been fulfilled 104 percent. This is a most positive contribution to completing the servicing of harvesting equipment and ensuring that it is fully prepared for the harvest campaign.

At the same time the session noted that the general fulfillment of the plan in terms of gross output cannot cover up the lag regarding the products list. Some of this department's plants owe agriculture a significant quantity of parts which are in short supply. The laggards include the Krasnoyarsk Grain Harvesting Combine Production Association, the Bryansk Reaping Machine Production Association and the "Krasnyy Aksay," "Tashselmash," and "Chirchikselmash" Plants. The "Gruzselmash" Plant was strongly reprimanded for delaying the shipment of a number of spare parts for tea-picking machines.

Motor transportation is a special concern for rural workers. The staff session stressed the importance of bringing all the vehicles which are to take part in gathering the harvest promptly up to the proper technical condition.

It is necessary to ensure that they are efficiently used in the transportation of grain and other crops. The recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session has oriented all agro-industrial complex workers in this direction.

Success in this work will depend largely on the efforts made by enterprises under the Ministry of the Automotive Industry. Unfortunately, quite a few shortcomings still exist in their activity. For example, in the first 4 months Yaroslavl's "Avtodizel" Production Association, which is well known to all and has been repeatedly named at the staff's sessions, has failed to supply rural areas with about 70,000 sets of piston rings, 2,000 cylinder heads, and about 1,500 crankshafts. Kostroma's "Motodetal" Plant, Michurinsk's Autonomobile Components Plant, the "Avto-UAZ" Production Association, and many other enterprises are falling behind in the shipment of their output to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Not everything is satisfactory with regard to the supply of industrial rubber products to agriculture. The combines will be unable to work in the fields without V-belts, frame seals, various gaskets and rings, and other parts. Their production and delivery have fallen behind at the Barnaul, Lisichansk, Volga, Karaganda, and other plants for technical maintenance products.

Complaints about the USSR Ministry of Railways were also voiced at the session. Large quantities of finished products pile up as a result of inadequate or late delivery of freight cars to supplier plants. At the Tula Combine Plant, for example, some 2,000 reaping machines are awaiting shipment. The situation is similar at the Volgograd Tractor Plant, the "Gomselmash," "Syzranselmash," and "Orsselmash" Plants, and many other enterprises.

The participants in the session also examined the question of material and technical supplies for the feed crop harvest. Complaints in this connection were made about the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, whose enterprises are failing to supply rural areas with the equipment and spare parts they need. According to operational data, the "Sol-Iletskkormash" Plant has failed to ship 467 tractor rakes. The "Gomselmash" Production Association owes the kolkhozes and sovkhozes a large quantity of KSK-100 feed harvesting combines.

The session also examined other questions linked with the technical support of the harvest. Taking part in the staff's work were senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, and the USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments.

BRIEFS

UZBEK GRAIN HARVEST -- Harvesting of grain cereals has begun in Uzbekistan. Experts believe that over 50 centners of grain will be harvested from every hectare of land this year. Our correspondent has been informed by the Uzbek Ministry of Agriculture that over 100,000 grain harvesting combines will be working in the fields to harvest grain products this year. They have to harvest more than 1,000,000 hectares of land. Although Uzbekistan specializes mainly in cotton cultivation, the number of hectares on which grain cereals are grown is gradually increasing. Favorable weather conditions are making it possible for farmers to harvest their crop twice a season. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Jun 84 GF]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS MENDELEYEV CONGRESS

PM070927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants and guests of the 13th Mendelyev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry:

The CPSU Central Committee greets the participants and guests of the 13th Mendeleyev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry devoted to the 150th Anniversary of the birth of the great Russian scientist Dmitriy Ivanovich Mendeleyev, creator of the periodic table of the elements and founder of many spheres of modern chemical science and practice.

D.I. Mendeleyev was a major world scientist. His ideas are still significant today for the solution of theoretical and applied problems in many spheres of human activity.

Mendeleyev congresses play an important part in uniting the efforts of scientists and production workers in the solution of very important practical tasks. Soviet chemists are making a substantial contribution in the integration of chemicals into the national economy -- one of the main spheres of the economy's intensive development. The rapid deployment of the chemical industry is of great significance for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, contributing to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The great authority of our country's chemical science and industry is shown by the participation of eminent foreign scientists, representatives of international scientific organizations, and chemical industry specialists form the socialist countries in the congress' work.

It is significant that the chemists' jubilee congress is being held in Leningrad, where D.I. Mendeleyev did his scientific, teaching and public work for many years, in a city where chemical science and industry are undergoing intensive development.

The congress is being held in a period of serious deterioration of the international situation which demands the intensification of the struggle to strengthen peace. In these conditions the Soviet Union is making concrete proposals aimed at easing tension and ending the arms race, at eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war and prohibiting and liquidating all types of chemical weapons.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the participants and guests of the 13th Mendeleyev Congress successful and fruitful work and expresses confidence that your activity will contribute to the further progress of chemical science and production, to the strengthening of cooperation among scientists in different countries, and to the noble cause of preserving world peace.

CPSU Central Committee

FLIGHT CONTROL CENTER PLEASED WITH MISSION

LD072154 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1052 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun (TASS) -- TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center:

Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Aktov have been working in near-earth orbit for one-third of a year. Having congratulated the cosmonauts on the completion of an important stage of a long expedition, the journalists who are accredited at the Flight Control Center hastened to a meeting with the flight leaders.

"What are the overall results of the [word indistinct] which has been made in orbit?" they asked Pilot-Cosmonaut Valeriy Ryumin, the flight leader.

"We are happy with the results. If we are speaking about the scientific tasks of the expedition, then I would recall that the crew has taken more than 2,000 photographs during recent months within the framework of the program for studying the earth's natural resources. The cosmonauts have also been engaged in astrophysical and technological experiments.

"For the first time it has been possible to carry out five space walks over a short period of time. The overall length of the period spent outside the walls of the station by Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev was approximately 18 hours. As a result, the crew commander and the on-board engineer carried out technical servicing of the station's unified engine installation and mounted two additional panels on one of its solar batteries."

"Each walk was complicated in its own way, but we could see the cosmonauts' skill growing each time. Whereas two walks were needed during the previous expedition for the mounting of additional panels, Kizim and Solovyev managed this task twice as quickly."

This is not the first year that we have met A. Yegorov, doctor of medical sciences at the Flight Control Center, who is representing space medicine specialists here.

"Owing to the cosmonauts' work," he said, "and mainly to the presence on board of Oleg Atkov, a professional doctor, our science has already obtained over the recent period information which is in many ways unique. Not only does he periodically carry out thorough examinations of himself and his comrades, but he also conducts profound medical research on board the station. It is interesting that we are now adding certain medical experiments to the program on his initiative. More than 130 medical examinations have been carried out in all. They include research into the effect of weightlessness on cardio-vascular activity, on substance exchange in the organism and on the immunity system."

BRIEFS

SCIENTIST HONORED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Germogen Sergeyevich Pospelov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. This award is for services to developing the theory of automatic regulation and control, training scientists, and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 24 May 84 LD]

CHEMIST AWARDED -- By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Academician Ivan Vladimirovich Tananayev has been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor together with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and a gold medal for great merits in the development of chemical science, the preparation of scientific cadres, and in connection with his 80th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Jun 84 LD]

CODE SECURITY STRESSED; 'GROSS VIOLATION' NOTED

PM071146 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "High, Constant Vigilance"]

[Text] Consistently steering a course toward easing international tension and preserving and strengthening peace, the Communist Party and Soviet Government constantly remind Soviet people of the need for high vigilance with regard to the intrigues of imperialism, and to display tireless concern to ensure that the Army and Navy are fully ready to deal a resolute rebuff to any aggressor. "...As long as military and political tensions exist, as long as the nuclear missile danger from the United States and the NATO states looms over our country," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, points out, "we must keep our powder dry and always be on the alert to ensure that the correlation of forces does not change in imperialism's favor, that we do not find ourselves weaker." Keeping our powder dry -- this requirement applies above all to those who stand guard, weapon in hand, over socialism's achievements.

High political and class vigilance is a very important moral and combat quality of the Soviet serviceman. The steady raising of Army and Navy personnel's vigilance and the formation in servicemen of a keen sense of responsibility for the country's security and the defense of socialism's gains are the paramount task of the military councils, commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations.

The raising of vigilance is inextricably linked with the further improvement of the personnel's combat and political training and the consolidation of discipline, organization, and order in all Army and Navy links. Practice convinces us that success in this matter is achieved more rapidly where work in forming vigilance is performed in tandem with combat training, constantly, both in daily life and during tactical exercises, flights, and sea voyages, in close connection with the features of the international situation and the tasks facing the Armed Forces at the present stage.

That is precisely how they approach matters in, for instance, the Chertkovo Guards Armored Regiment named for Armored Troops Marshal M.Ye. Katukov, which is commanded by Guards Colonel I. Tantsyura (Group of Soviet Forces in Germany). Here a high level of vigilance is formed in the servicemen from the first days of their service. To this end active use is made of frontline experience and the experience of leading officers. The unit organizes sentry service and the guarding and defense of personnel, arms, and combat equipment locations under field conditions in precise accordance with regulation requirements -- which also helps to raise the servicemen's vigilance and their readiness for immediate action. In the training process qualities like vigilance while performing guard duty and serving within the unit, attention to official documents and materials, strict observance of rules for using technical communications means and radar apparatus, and unfailing fulfillment of the demands of camouflage discipline are persistently developed in the personnel.

At the same time, unfortunately, instances do occur which attest that work in educating personnel in the spirit of high vigilance does not comply with modern requirements everywhere. In some places it is performed unsystematically, without long-term planning, without considering the characteristics of the international situation. Proper attention is not paid everywhere to explaining to personnel the legal provisions on responsibility for revealing a military or state secret; this tends to blunt vigilance and leads to carelessness and irresponsibility among individual functionaries.

It is shortcomings in educational work which explain, for instance, the fact that instances of a careless, negligent attitude to official documents and materials and violations of radio communication discipline have still not been eliminated. Some commanders and chiefs have poor practical skills in coded communications and fail to pay proper attention to working out these questions with their subordinates. Thus, because of their inability to ensure a correct work regime on communications equipment at a recent exercise, individual officers of the Orsha Guards Armored Regiment (Northern Group of Forces) committed a gross violation of the procedure laid down by combat regulations for issuing orders and signals over the radio. In some units instances occur of information intended for a strictly limited circle of people being made public at various conferences and meetings.

Things like this are intolerable. The task is to rule out the slightest manifestation of carelessness. The entire tone of Army and Navy life and daily training work with the personnel must be geared to this. The results of the winter training period show that the training of commanders and other functionaries in questions of organizing the troops service, safeguarding coded communications [skrytoye upravleniye], and guarding military and state secrets requires further improvement. Correct action is taken where, during classes and courses with different categories of officers, guideline documents on these questions are studied and tests are taken in which officers' theoretical training is combined with their instruction in practical actions under conditions of the opposing sides' extensive use of technical communications means and active use of signals intelligence. Quite understandably, all this presupposes a creative approach to drafting plans for exercises providing for the solution of specific tasks in camouflaging forces and equipment in various types of modern combat.

Party political work aimed at forming in personnel a keen sense of political and military vigilance and readiness to fulfill a combat order at any moment is designed to play an important part in raising the vigilance and combat readiness of the troops and naval forces. The military press and cultural and enlightenment institutions must make their contribution to the struggle to further raise the Army and Navy servicemen's vigilance.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party, Soviet servicemen, with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, are always on the alert, in a state of constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism. Constant high vigilance in the Army and Navy is one of the most important conditions for the successful solution of the tasks facing the Armed Forces.

GENERAL RECALLS HISTORY OF SOVIET RADAR

PM071310 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Army General V. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister for armaments: "50 Years of Soviet Radar" -- first two paragraphs printed in boldface]

[Text] A significant date in the development of one of the most important spheres of modern radioelectronics -- the 50th anniversary of Soviet radar -- is now being celebrated. As man's second "sight," possessing almost unlimited range and practically independent of weather conditions and the time of day, radar nowadays helps resolve the most diverse military and national economic tasks.

The reflection of radio waves from ships was observed as early as 1897 by our great compatriot A.S. Popov. At that time, however, his observations did not lead to the development of radar: On the one hand, there was no urgent need for it then, and on the other hand the standard of the radio equipment of the time hindered the development of complex radar apparatus.

In the early thirties the rapid progress in aviation led to the construction of various types of combat aircraft which flew at speeds and altitudes that were high for the time, and this consequently posed serious tasks for the country's air defenses. The optical means of observation and the sound locators which were in service with the air defense forces were no longer capable of ensuring the prompt detection of the airborne enemy or of designating targets for antiaircraft artillery, which was then the main means of combating aviation. Antiaircraft artillery was forced to engage in ineffective barrage fire involving heavy consumption of ammunition. The complexity of air defense was intensified by the emergence of aircraft's capacity to fly in any weather. The need emerged to seek fundamentally new technical means of detecting aircraft and determining their coordinates regardless of the weather, at any time of the day or night, at long distance, and in a short time. Military specialists and our scientists in the spheres of physics, radio equipment, mathematics, optics, and other fields of knowledge worked hard to solve this problem. These questions also perturbed the leadership of the People's Commissariat for Defense. Intent attention was paid to them by K.Ye. Voroshilov and M.N. Tukhachevskiy, who were in charge of armaments at that time. The attention of eminent Communist Party figures such as S.M. Korov and A.A. Zhdanov was drawn to the development of fundamentally new means of detecting aircraft.

The idea of making practical use of radio waves to detect aircraft was proposed in the second half of 1932 by the engineer P.I. Oshchepkov, who was then in the ranks of the Worker-Peasant Red Army. The essence of this idea was that an observer station should transmit these waves and receive the electromagnetic energy after they had been reflected from an aircraft. This was certainly a revolutionary idea, and the achievements of the country's science and technology had paved the way for its emergence and feasibility.

Research into the use of radio to detect aircraft was begun by two collectives in our country in 1933: the so-called Central Laboratory, contracted to the Main Artillery Directorate of the Worker-Peasant Red Army, and the Special Design Bureau of the Worker-Peasant Red Army Air Defense Directorate. Soviet scientists traveled their own way in resolving the problems of radio detection. There were no reports of similar research being carried out abroad at the time when the initial work on radio detection began in our country.

An experiment to detect aircraft using apparatus operating in the decimeter wavelength range was carried out for the first time in the USSR in Leningrad by a group of engineers from the Central Radio Laboratory under Y.K. Korovin's leadership in January 1934. It proved experimentally the practical possibility of detecting aircraft by means of the reflection of electromagnetic waves. Field tests of the "Rapid" experimental radio detection apparatus, developed by a group of Leningrad Electrophysical Institute staffers under the leadership of B.K. Shembel were held successfully in June of the same year. The commission's conclusions emphasized that the results achieved -- a 50-km range and a 5,200-meter altitude -- were not the limit.

All this shows that in 1934 the Soviet Union not only had established ideas in the sphere of the radio detection of aircraft but also possessed experimental apparati which had been successfully tested in use against real airborne targets. This is why we consider 1934 to be the year of our Soviet radar's birth.

The first radio detection station commissioned for service in the Red Army in 1939 was the "RUS-1" developed under S.D. Stogov's leadership.

It worked on the constant emission system and made it possible to determine only the fact that an aircraft had appeared in the surveillance zone and flown through the zone. The further development of radar traveled the path of setting up pulse radar stations making it possible to determine not only the direction, but also the distance, and later the altitude of the aircraft's flight path.

The first pulse radar station was commissioned under the codename "RUS-2" by order of the People's Commissariat for Defense in July 1940. The USSR State Prize was awarded in 1941 to Y.V. Kobzarev, P.A. Pogorelko, and N.Y. Chernetsov for outstanding scientific and technical achievements and for developing the first radar stations. They were the first prizewinners in the radar sphere.

Something that should be regarded as an outstanding event in radar was the development in 1941 by D.S. Mikhalevich of a single receiving and transmitting antenna instead of the two separate antennas used before -- a receiving antenna and a transmitting antenna operating from separate cabins.

By decision of the State Committee for Defense, the new P-3 radar system was developed during that year; it had a detection range of 130 km and was the first station to determine not only the distance and bearing but also the altitude of the target. It was distinguished by simplicity of design and high reliability in use.

Research into the development of radar for controlling antiaircraft artillery fire was taking place in parallel with the development of aircraft detection radar stations. The SON-2A gun laying station entered service as early as 1942, and served as the basis for a whole generation of stations from that class.

Naval radar was developing successfully. The first naval station, "REDUT-K," was installed on a Black Sea Fleet ship in 1941. Ship and shore radar stations for controlling the fire of the main caliber artillery ("Mars-1") and detection systems for surface and airborne targets ("Gneys") were developed in the early forties.

The development of the "Gneys"-type airborne radar station was completed in 1940-1942. PE-2 aircraft equipped with such stations took part in the fighting at Leningrad and Stalingrad, Riga and Lvov, Poznan and Wroclaw....

During the Great Patriotic War, workers in industry were faced with a task of enormous difficulty: To organize their enterprises at their new sites within the shortest possible time and to begin immediately the production of the radar stations for various purposes need by the front. The Communist Party's efforts, the workers' selflessness and heroism, and our specialists' patriotism and high training ensured the accomplishment of this task. By the end of the war industry had produced a total of 775 ground and about 300 airborne radar stations.

Radar equipment made a considerable contribution to our victory in the Great Patriotic War. The RUS-2S station installed near Mozhaysk was timely in detecting the first mass raid by fascist bombers on Moscow 22 July 1941. A complete radar ring with a radius of 200 km from the capital's center was established in September 1941, and this significantly raised the efficiency of Moscow's air defenses. The fascists lost a total of 1,392 aircraft during raids on our capital.

The first combat experience of using radar-guided antiaircraft artillery was gained in the 329th Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment on the southern outskirts of Moscow. The enemy air force was especially active in this sector. The accurate fire from the experimental battery equipped with a radar gun laying station forced the enemy aircraft to make long detours around its area. An important role was played by radar stations in defending the seaports of Tallinn, Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, Sevastopol, Odessa, and Novorossiysk.

During the war years the Navy's air defense forces shot down 340 aircraft with the aid of radar stations, while torpedo boats equipped with radar sank 19 enemy ships and vessels.

By decision of the State Defense Committee the first aviation division of night interceptors equipped with "Gneys-2" radar was established in the summer of 1943. Neither the United States nor Germany had such aviation units.

Radar technology developed rapidly in the postwar period. Scientific and technical progress considerably affected this sphere of radioelectronics. Super-powerful extremely high frequency instruments, integrated microcircuits, electronic computers, and installations based on new physical principles of operation -- electo-acoustic, electro-optical, and electromagnetic devices -- have changed the face of radar stations beyond recognition and have expanded their sphere of application: from portable and mobile stations to super-powerful radar detecting small targets at distances of thousands of kilometers.

The development of radar technology has made it possible to create highly efficient anti-aircraft missile complexes capable of combating not only modern aircraft but also other targets.

Modern combat aircraft are equipped with radar units ensuring that they can hit both airborne targets (including those flying at extremely low altitudes) and various ground targets.

There is no ship on which multipurpose radar complexes have not been installed.

Radar homing warheads operating within different ranges of the electromagnetic spectrum are widely used in the modern highly accurate weapons.

Systems to warn of missile attack include powerful radar stations with a complex structure and signal processing.

Radar equipment provides the Ground Forces with a reliable means of detecting the most diverse targets on the battlefield and for targeting the appropriate weapons on them.

Radar is also used widely in science and the national economy. Its spheres of application are most varied. They include ionospheric research, meteorology, sea and air navigation, air traffic control, and aircraft landing operations. Radar is used to explore the depths of the earth, plan future railway tracks, and forecast field fertility.

Radar also plays an important role in the exploration of space, the planets, and distint galaxies and in guiding artificial earth satellites, interplanetary automatic stations, and manned space capsules. Radar investigation of the moon preceded the landing of unmanned stations on it. Radar investigation of Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and the Sun has made a significant contribution to knowledge of the universe.

A small radar station is now operating on board the "Venera-16" station, helping to complete the detailed mapping of Venus' northern hemisphere.

The development of radar and its spheres of application are unlimited. It helps us strengthen the country's defenses and solve complex national economic tasks, and it is a powerful instrument for man's knowledge of his environment.

JOINT BALTIC, NORTHERN FLEET EXERCISE NOTED

PM071516 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 May 84 p 13

[Hans Moller report: "New Soviet Strategy in the North Sea"]

[Text] For the first time heavily armed missile frigates and destroyers from the Warsaw Pact's Baltic Fleet have been directly involved in exercises with the Soviet Northern Fleet. This is a completely new strategy which has not been noticed before by NATO.

In Denmark the defense forces noted that the Baltic Fleet rounded Skagen and emerged into the North Sea 15 May, after which the fleet sailed to exercises north of the Shetland Islands.

The fleet which left the Baltic was later kept under surveillance, and the defense forces noted that it took part in exercises a few days later together with Soviet units from the Northern Fleet off the Lofoten Islands. A large number of aircraft also took part in the exercises.

A considerable part of the Baltic Fleet was sent to take part in the exercises. It consisted of an East German missile destroyer of the Koni class, a Sam Kotlin-class missile destroyer from Poland and two Russian Krivak-class frigates.

All the ships have considerable missile firepower, regardless of whether the missiles have conventional or nuclear warheads, and according to defense forces' sources we are now facing a new situation in the North Sea.

One source told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that in the past there have been exercises in which units from the various fleets have exercised together. However, never before has there been such close military cooperation between the forces in the Baltic and the Northern Fleets.